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VOL. XXVI. NO. 20 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 13, 1906.

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

My dear Mr. Cortelyou—

My dear Mr. Cortelyou: I hope you did not take offense at my last letter. I thought it best to inform you that there is a great deal of unrest among the northern colored voters. If you do not know, I desire to inform you that the colored vote in New York State will flop to Hon. William Randolph Hearst. The platform and declarations of this great American journalist have captured the colored vote and it will be useless for the Republicans of the State of New York to count on that vote.

The colored man north has had enough promises to fill the East River and now the time has come for him to act. The Republican platform of New York Republicans has assured the colored voter nothing. It is full of glittering generalities. Can you explain why it is that the colored politician is *persona non grata* at the Executive mansion? He is eliminated from the Republican body politic and his enemies are the recognized factors.

Do you remember, Mr. Cortelyou, when the Hon. Geo. H. White of North Carolina retired from Congress? Do you remember when he presented the President with a petition signed by every Republican in that body and other influential Republican leaders asking for recognition? Ah! Mr. Cortelyou, do you remember how this distinguished Republican representative was treated? His petition did not receive a respectful consideration. He was told abruptly that he could have nothing. And why? Because the Senator of that state, at that time, was opposed to him, although Mr. White represented two-thirds of the Republican party of his state. Can you, as the National Chairman of a great political party, explain the action of your chief? What colored representative of the party can you name that has been recognized by this administration? As a sensible man and chairman of a successful campaign, do you think it is right and just? Can you longer hope to feed the colored voter on promises? Of course not. You must readily conclude, yourself, that the colored Republicans in the South and North are wise in going to men and parties who guarantee equality of citizenship. Out of a population of ninety thousand colored people in the District of Columbia, what recognition have they received at the hands of the administration? They have been entirely ignored and when they ask for recognition they are told that there are no vacancies but when you want to reward an outsider who should have been appointed to a position in his own state he is brought to this city. The office of *Recorder of Deeds* some time ago was placed under civil service, while the office of Register of Wills stands in *statu quo*. The head of the Register of Wills office is a veteran of the late civil war and Republican of the old school, and yet not a colored lady or male clerk is able to obtain recognition in the office. Whereas, the Recorder's office under the colored chief is full of white clerks. The colored recorder doesn't discriminate. He treats all alike. He did it before it was placed under civil service and he does now. Will you kindly explain this, Mr. Cortelyou? I desire to quietly call your attention to our police court that is presided over by two Republican judges. They are affable gentlemen and simon pure Republicans. In neither branch of this court will you see a colored bailiff. Mr. Palmer has one colored marshal here, who looks after the United States prisoners. This marshal was not appointed by the judges. I noticed in the recommendation made by the judges of the police court that they ask for more help, but the attorneys whose business it is to defend the unfortunates must first get a card before he is permitted to see a client. Three thousand dollars per annum is a good salary. Don't you think so, Mr. Cortelyou? In speaking of lawyers, the late Judge Miller, who had been a practicing attorney, always thought that an attorney should have his fee. He didn't believe in giving the money a prisoner had to the government. If it were left with the bar, Mr. Cortelyou, such men as Judges O'Neal and Mills would be placed permanently on the benches of the police court. It seems to me that the bar association has very little to say. I admired the fatherly manner that Justice Gould addressed the President. He assured the President, Mr. Cortelyou, that there was no ill feeling existing between himself and Justice Stafford. Both are honorable men and either would have been an acquisition to the Court of Appeals. The bar has decided hereafter to wait until the successful candidate is appointed and afterwards indorse him. This is the surest and most certain way to satisfy a "pent-up indignation."

Our Colored Citizens.

As usual, Mr. Cortelyou, the colored brother is the tail end of everything. In inaugural parades he is at the tail end. I have before me a copy of the Republican Text-Book for the Congressional Campaign of 1906. After discussing all other politcal issues it concludes with "Our Colored Citizens." Listen to this, Mr. Cortelyou: In the North where Republicanism is strongest, colored citizens, although a minority of the population, are given participation in the control of municipalities, counties and states, and are frequently elected to public office in these respective units of our governmental system; in the South, the stronghold of Democracy, the colored citizen is being systematically disfranchised and barred from efpublic aaffirs, and each year witnesses a narrowng of his political and civil rights.

It is true, Mr. Cortelyou, that he assists in electing white Republicans to office in the North, but what does he get? Republicans offer his a janitor's place or a messengership in the legislature or court house. And very often the Republicans think that these places are too good for him. It is true that the Democratic party south restricts the colored voter, while in the north he is given places by the Democrats, commensurate with his ability. The Tammany Democracy of New York appointed hundreds of colored men to office and when the Republicans came into power every colored man was turned out. Governor Higgins of New York filled the place that was held by a colored man with a white Republican. I am not aware of one colored appointment that has been made by Governor Higgins. The book further states that "the Republican party encourages the highest character in the negro; the Democratic party seeks to degrade it." Is this true, Mr. Cortelyou?

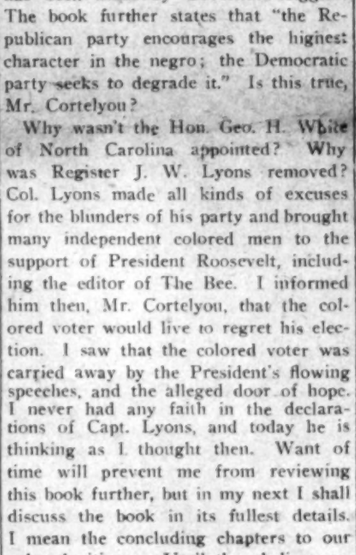
Why wasn't the Hon. Geo. H. White of North Carolina appointed? Why was Register J. W. Lyons removed? Col. Lyons made all kinds of excuses for the blunders of his party and brought many independent colored men to the support of President Roosevelt, including the editor of The Bee. I informed him then, Mr. Cortelyou, that the colored voter would live to regret his election. I saw that the colored voter was carried away by the President's flowing speeches, and the alleged door of hope. I never had any faith in the declarations of Capt. Lyons, and today he is thinking as I thought then. Want of time will prevent me from reviewing this book further, but in my next I shall discuss the book in its fullest details. I mean the concluding chapters to our colored citizens. Until then believe me to be,

Yours truly,
The Editor.

BISHOP ARNETT DEAD.

Noted Man Among the Colored Methodists of this Country.

Xenia, Ohio, October 8.—Bishop William Benjamin Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died of uraemic poisoning last night at the Wilberforce University. He was a native of Pennsylvania and had been bishop since 1888. He was a member of the



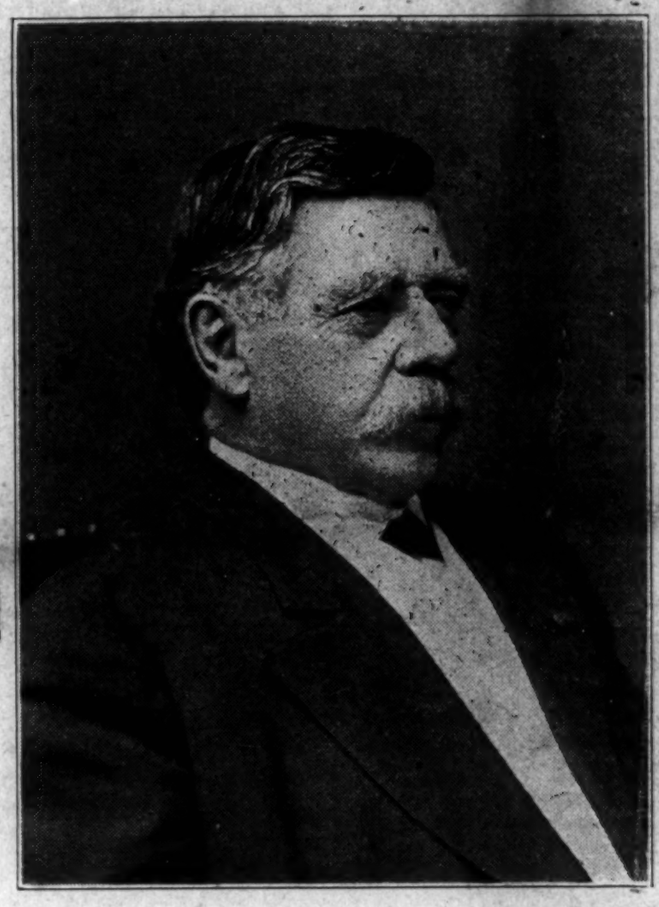
legislature in 1885-87, was chaplain of the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, presided over the parliament of religions in Chicago, September 15, 1893, and presided at the ecumenical conference of Methodists, London, September 7, 1901.

He was a member of the Ohio Archaelogical and Historical Society and trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

What I Saw And Heard

There was a great deal of excitement among the Odd Fellows last week. All eyes were turned to Richmond, Va. A great deal of interest was centered in the candidacy of Mr. W. L. Houston for Grand Master of the order. A long contingent from this city left to advance the candidacy of Mr. Houston. My genial friend Mr. W. H. Brown was the politician of the convention. It was he who didn't give up hope when the contest looked gloomy. Mr. Brown is a sober, level-headed worker. Attorney Clinkscales took off his coat and threw it in the air when the name of his candidate was presented to the convention. There were fully 14,000 delegates present.

The Southern delegates came to the B. M. C. in chartered coaches. There were nine coaches that pulled in the Richmond, Va., station. There were all kinds of politicians who came to do the home boys, but our boys were too much for them. Many who left



HON. WM. WARNER, OF MO.

with Mr. Houston returned to the city before the fight was won by Houston. Friend Slaughter played Kentucky politics. He stuck to his candidate till victory was won.

J. R. Bailor, the Harrisburg politician, was in the city this week. He attended the B. M. C. Friend Bailor was seen in the vicinity of 12th and Florida avenue inspecting as usual. He is against the Pennsylvania bosses now.

Dr. Phil. B. Brooks had a most delightful time in Richmond, Va. The doctor returned to the city this wtek and gave a glowing account of his visit.

I see that the firm of Green, Green & Green is doing great business in Cleveland, Ohio. The editor of the Cleveland Gazette and the senator have buried the hatchet.

Mr. J. A. Lankford will no doubt build the colored exposition building at Jamestown.

My friend Clinkscales wil have his fun, no matter where he goes. He took it into his head to call at the Governor's Mansion in Virginia, while in Richmond. He was escorted by his wife and two other ladies. When he reached the Governor's Mansion he met a gentleman at the door who introduced himself as the Governor of Virginia. This surprised the Washington lawyer, especially when he took him to the kitchen and introduced him to his cook. This was not done, however, till after the governor had introduced the attorney to his executive staff. Mr. Clinkscales visited the police court and heard several cases. He heard the judge say, "Stand up, nigger; I wish it was so that I could hang you. But as it is I shall give you a sentence that you will remember. You are fined $2.25." This was a surprise to the Washington attorney, after having heard the judge say that his sentence would be one that the prisoner would remember.

Before another moon, the friends of Rev. J. Anderson Taylor will have vin-

Contiuned to page five.

Afro-American Council

BIG CROWD PRESENT—BISHOP WALTERS MAKES AN ADDRESS.

New York City, Oct. 9, 1906.

The annual meeting of the Afro-American Council was held in St. Mark's M. E. Church Tuesday morning. Bishop Alexander Walters called the meeting to order, with Mrs. Fannie Bainer Williams acting secretary. There was not much business done at the morning or afternoon session. In the evening Bishop Walters delivered his annual address, which was logical, eloquent and concise. He was applauded throughout its delivery. Seated upon the platform at this meeting was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who was the center of attraction. The mention of her name by the speakers was a signal for applause. Mrs. Terrell will speak at Cooper Union tomorrow night, Wednesday, on which occasion the position of the colored Americans will be defined. Bishop Walters in his address this evening declared that the colored American was tired of the atrocities and the brutality of the Southern white man. There were fully two thousand people present when he spoke.

Among the distinguished attendants at the Council are Prof. L. M. Hershaw, Attorney James A. Cobb, Capt. J. W. Lyons, Bishop Clinton, Dr. S. L. Corrothers, of Washington, Dr. W. H. Stewart of Louisville, Ky.; Attorney J. Douglass Wetmore, formerly of Florida but who has made his home in New York. Most of the Washington contingent may be found at Hotel Marshal. This is one of the best known and best houses in the city. Here is where Attorney Wetmore may be found with his handsome suite of rooms upon the second floor. Here is where he does a great deal of his legal business.

While seated in Hotel Marshal I was introduced to Mr. James A. Jackson, the son of Col. Giles B. Jackson of Richmond. Young Jackson is in the real estate business here and is doing great business. I understand that most of Mr. Jackson's clients are white. Mr. Wetmore is attorney for the firm of Jackson & Moore. Prof. Booker Washington and Mr. Emmett J. Scott of Tuskegee are expected this week. Their names are on the official programme for speeches. The tall form of Capt. J. W. Lyons can be seen walking the streets of New York. When he enters the Council he looks like Napoleon invading the enemies of the French. I have not seen my friend T. Thomas Fortune as yet. I understand, however, that he is in New York and made one of those characteristic speeches of his. Attorney Cobb has no time to attend the Council meeting. He has been busy attending to legal matters.

The outlook is that Bishop Alexander Walters will be re-elected.

New York, Oct. 10, 1906.

There was a lot of rain last night. I arrived about 4 o'clock and was compelled to remain on the car to keep from being soaked with water. I did not have an umbrella, although I was told to bring one with me. I got off of a 6th avenue car and walked into a gents' furnishing store to purchase an umbrella. The proprietor thought he had a cinch. He wanted one dollar for a 25 cent umbrella. I thought it was cheaper to get wet. I needed a wash off at any rate.

At the Council this morning I offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Afro-American Council that negro labor from the Southern States should be employed in the construction of the Panama Canal in preference to the employment of Chinese coolie labor.

One of the best speeches delivered in the Council was by Rev. A. L. Gaines of Baltimore, Md.

Rev. M. W. Gilbert is one of the strongest church factors in New York City. He has a large church on 53rd street. This meeting will be the largest that has ever been held.

Politics is lively up here. The Sun and one or two other leading papers are fighting Hearst. It is a sign of weakness. Hearst is strong and it cannot be denied. He is abused by these papers in a manner that will gain him votes. He is sound on the negro question. I have been informed that the dissatisfaction between the Hearst and Tammany faction will be healed.

W. C. C.

SEVERAL REMOVALS IN THE SCHOOLS—A DIVISION AMONG THE COLORED MEMBERS.

The Board of Education has had under investigation several supervising principals and other teachers who have been publishing communications against the management of the schools. What was stated in these anonymous communications was false. The guilty parties have been caught and will in all probability be dismissed. There have been several in the schools who have been too flip with the pen for their own good. There is also a division among the colored members of the Board of Education. Mrs. Terell, who has been more successful than many of her colored associates, has gotten their enmity. Mrs. Terrell is pursuing the even tenor of her way and gathering clover while her associates are picking up corn cobs. The Bee's position relative to the removed teachers has been indorsed by the decision of the Assistant United States Attorney. It will take the schools about six months before they are put in running order.

THE NEGROES OF CHICAGO.

Chicago presents no hopeless sign as to negro progress. There are two pronounced tendencies. The strong survive and are developing a very high type of efficiency. The great mass has moved somewhat up the scale, and is still moving at a slow but steady pace. An incompetent minority tends downward toward a gradual elimination by consumption, crime and pigration.

One of the chief needs of the negroes of Chicago is a kind of constructive economic leadership. First of all, negro labor is largely unorganized and therefore unable to protect itself against organized labor in general. By thorough organization of black labor, even unskilled, labor which is now organized can be brought to recognize that white and black workmen are not enemies but have a common cause, and that by the union of both forces this cause can be best advanced. In the second place the negroes' industrial efficiency needs to be increased by better opportunities for training. Domestic service is not what it was formerly, and a generation from now will be even more skilled. At present in Chicago, the development of efficiency among negroes is left to native ability and chance. What Chicago negroes need is a great industrial school to teach negroes domestic service and the skilled trades; otherwise the class of the incompetent will continually increase. This leadership needs to be shown also in business organization.—Richard R. Wright, Jr., in the Southern Workman.

RETURNS HOME

From the Tuskegee Student.

Mrs. R. C. Bruce, with the two children, left Tuskegee Institute Monday evening of this week to join her husband in Washington, where they are hereafter to reside. Mrs. Josephine B. Bruce is spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. Washington before joining them in Washington. The house in which the Bruces have lived has been surrendered, and Mr. J. R. E. Lee, with his family, are expected to take possession of same early in October.

READ THE BEE.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Among the list of grand officers of the Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States and Canada are Very Eminent Sir Alexander Payne, Very Eminent Sir Stewart Campbell and Very Eminent Sir N. F. Henry of the District of Columbia.

Philadelphia has an estimable citizen in the person of Mr. Robert Jones, who celebrated his eightyninth birthday anniversary on the 6th instant.

Mr. Andrew Jones manages the business of his mother, Mrs. Henry Jones of Philadelphia, whose fortune is estimated to be worth fully $1,000,000.

The editor of the Houston Witness gave in last week's issue his reasons for not praying. He said he could not make "the Atlanta massacre a subject of prayer."

Mr. Francis H. Warren, editor of the Detroit Plaindealer, is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for election to the State legislature, and the indications are that he will be successful.

A call for a meeting of the Negro Democratic State League at New York City, October 16 has been issued, signed by Jas. A. Ross, president; Ralph E. Langston, secretary.

George Scoville, who became famous in his defense of his brother-in-law Chas. J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, died at the home of his son, last Sunday night.

Hon. John P. Green has quite an interesting letter in The Gazette, of Cleveland, Ohio. In it he maps out a way to change present conditions and tells how to give friendship and active support.

Biddle University, South Carolina, will have a Carnegie Library if the university can raise means for maintenance.

Mr. J. Max Barber, who was driven from Atlanta, will be in the office of the Chicago Conservator. Mr. Barber is associated with the Niagara Movement.

The entire family of Bishop Arnett has the sympathy of all who have learned and know of the life's work of the Bishop, while the curtain of grief has shut out the attractions of daily life.

Mr. John Rhines of Nashville, Tenn., is employed in this city and moved here.

Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Reid, who died recently at Fairmount, W. Va., graduated from Howard University some years ago.

Mr. John C. Dancy, Jr., has entered upon his school year's work at the Pennsylvania University.

Rev. C. M. Young, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Rock Hill, S. C., for many years, has been elected president of Harbison College of Abbeville, S. C.

We regret to know of the sickness of Messrs. F. Morris Murray and Norman Murray of the Home News and are glad to know that the brothers are on the road to recovery.

The Weekly Guide of Baltimore, Md., has bought the plant of the Lancet P. Co. Mr. J. E. Mosley is manager.

The Philadelphia Citizen expresses its sorrow over the Atlanta riot by leaving its entire second page blank, with the following inscription: Sacred to the Memory of Our Heroes and Heroines of Atlanta, for Blessed are Those who Die in Defense of Liberty.

The New England Torchlight, published at Providence, R. I., was placed on our exchange list this week.

The Marchesadel Grillo, the celebrated Italian actress, died at Rome last Tuesday morning. She had pneumonia.

The National Conference of the United Evangelical Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have decided to hold Centennial Jubilee services throughout the country next year in commemoration of the first conference of the church at Kleinfettersville, Pa., in 1807.

A donation of $15,000 has been received by Father Anthony H. Ualburg of Cincinnati, to be turned over to the Catholic University to assist in establishing a chair of German.

Hon. Geo. H. White, in addressing the Cooper Union meeting Wednesday said among other things that the negro must go to school and study chemistry, and learn how to make bombs for self-defense. He must get a stuffing in his back called money for his defense. These remarks were received with the wildest approval.

The United States and Great Britain have adopted a *modus vivendi* that will enable U. S. Fishermen to fish with profit in Newfoundland waters.

The President has appointed Chas. H. Robb of Vermont justice of the D. C. Court of Appeals.

Rev. Blackwell is living on N. H. ave., N. W., between L and M streets.

ONCE A LIGHTHOUSE

QUEER OLD STRUCTURE STILL STANDING IN GOTHAM.

Is at Least 140 Years Old—Situated on Rock in Hudson River During Revolution, Now Two Blocks From Stream.

New York.—A queer old building stands at Vesey and Greenwich streets in this city. It was standing there 140 years ago and no one knows how many years earlier it was built.

It was then and for two generations afterward a lighthouse to guide river craft at night. It then stood alone on a rock out in the Hudson, separated from the shore by a moat. Now it is two blocks from the river.

In 1850 this ancient lighthouse was the scene of a notable murder. A beautiful young woman was killed by the lighthouse keeper and her body secreted in the shallow cellar under the house, where the skeleton was found many years later.

To-day this strange little stone hovel, with its darkened shops under the shadows of the elevated railroad, is in the line of march of the sky-scrapers.

When the revolutionary war broke out, in 1776, old St. Paul's church, now its sole surviving companion of those days in this part of the city, was separated from the river lighthouse by a few straggling low-walled dwellings skirting the shore of the Hudson.

The old building is of two stories and a garret under a mansard roof. In the center of the house above this roof rose, in former times, the wooden lantern which held the huge oil lamp that sent its rays along and across the river. It is built of rough stone, crudely laid and patched in places with brick. Large cracks, due to the sinking and bulging of the walls, have been filled in with mortar, and a coating of yellow paint now covers everything.

Under the shabby wooden awning that covers the sidewalk in front of the old lighthouse thousands pass daily and see in this relic of the days

Vesey Street Lighthouse.

when New York paid allegiance to the king of England and when its men wore knickerbockers and three-cornered hats, only a disreputable specimen of a very old house, which for some reason not inquired into has withstood the march of progress and improvement.

But even in the view of the building from across Vesey street there is nothing to suggest its curious history, though in itself it is a queer enough object to arrest attention and a question. Looking down the considerable stretch of paved street to the present boundary of the waters of the Hudson, it is difficult to realize that they once washed this building's lower walls.

In the cellar of the old lighthouse, which is only four feet deep, the foundation wall has fallen away in places, and the beams are sprung and displaced.

It was in a niche in this cellar that the bones of a woman, supposed to have been Anna Jordan, were found 25 years ago. And this discovery is regarded as clearing away the last vestige of the mystery of this beautiful girl's disappearance.

For many years the old lighthouse was used as a shoeshop. On the southeast corner of its roof there is perched a great black boot, made of wood, and bearing the inscription, "Joseph F. Graham. The largest boot in the world, 1832." Tradition says that this boot was carried as a trophy in the pageant which celebrated the bringing of the Croton water to the city.

Judge Who Wastes No Words.

Sir Robert Romer, who contemplates retirement after many years on the British bench, is decisive in manner and parsimonious of words. On one occasion Justice Rigby and he were sitting in the court of appeals. The former was delivering an elaborate decision, and, as usual, with him, paused to emphasize a point. "I agree," said Sir Robert, sonorously. "But I have not finished my observations," said Judge Rigby, and he proceeded more exhaustively. At length he finished. Lord Justice Romer waited some moments to be sure that the end had really come, and then seriously responded, "I still agree," while the appeal court laughed long and heartily.

"America" in Many Tongues.

At the Fourth of July celebration in Manila, "America" was sung (sometimes in their own language) by Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Indians, Germans, French, Spanish, English, Italians, Australians and Americans.

BRAVEST MAN OF FRANCE.

Jacques Bommelaert Has Record of Saving 160 Lives.

Paris.—One hundred and sixty lives saved is the record of M. Jacques Bommelaert, one time chief pilot of Dunkirk, 20 years captain of the local lifeboat, and now deputy mayor of Malo-les-Bains. He began the work of rescue at the time of the Crimean war; when cruising in a ship off Gibraltar he personally rescued three of a crew belonging to a British three-master.

His greatest achievement, however, was when captain of the Dunkirk lifeboat Susan Gray, which had been presented to the French town by the

JACQUES BOMMELAERT.
(Frenchman Who Has Saved 160 Lives.)

mayor of Margate. One frightful night the three-masted bark Vesterle from Sweden struck on a sandbank in the Dunkirk roads. The sea was running high and wild, but Bommelaert mustered the crew and they went out into the tempest. So high was the sea that the lifeboat was struck by the heavy surf and overturned. Two of the crew were drowned, and Bommelaert had three ribs smashed and was wounded on the head. They managed to right the boat again. Then the men wanted to return, saying the case was hopeless; but the captain, wounded and broken as he was, urged them on, and that night the lifeboat came back to Dunkirk with 18 men, one woman, and two children rescued from the wreck.

Many governments have honored Jacques Bommelaert. He has two silver medals "for gallantry and humanity," presented to him by the British government. But the proudest time of his life was when the French government gave him the coveted cross of the Legion of Honor in 1891. Then he was taken to Paris and remained there a month, the government paying all his expenses, and honoring him as France knows how to honor brave men.

FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

Socialists of "Lone Star State" Name Editor for Office.

Dallas, Tex.—George Clifton Edwards, who has been nominated by the Socialists for governor, and who has announced his acceptance, was born in Dallas December 23, 1877, and has lived in that city all his life, save for seven years spent in the two university towns of Eewanee, Tenn., and Cambridge, Mass. He went through the Dallas public schools from the first grade, graduating as class orator in 1894 at the Dallas high school. Entering the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1898, and was chosen valedictorian. From Sewanee he went to Harvard, where he received the degree of master of arts

GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS.
(Nominated by Texas Socialists for Governor.)

in 1899. For two years he was English master in the Sewanee Grammar school, and since 1901 has been instructor in civics in the Dallas high school, from which position he resigned in May of this year. At present Mr. Edwards is editor of The Laborer ,the union labor paper of Dallas, and a constant worker in the union cause.

The nomination of Mr. Edwards is significant from the fact that he is both a union man and a man of university training. Thus the fact of his being chosen answers two arguments frequently brought against Socialism —that Socilaists do not favor labor unions, and that Socialism is a movement of uneducated foreigners only.

SINGS HIGHEST NOTE

BROOKLYN GIRL HAS MOST REMARKABLE VOICE IN WORLD.

Renders Tones Never Reached by Jenny Lind or the Great Agujari —Has Throat and Vocal Chords Like a Bird.

New York.—Higher than Jenny Lind, higher even than the great Agujari, who is credited with having reached the very top note ever sung by the human voice, soar the tones of a young Brooklyn girl, whose vocal range is not a freak, but is said to be the most remarkable in the world.

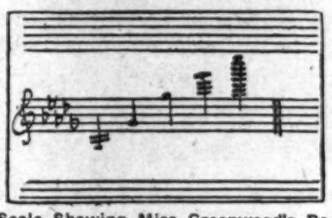
Musical history records the famous achievements of Agujari when her liquid voice ascended the scale until it struck and sustained C in altissimo. The same chronicle tells how Jenny Lind sang a cadenza almost as high as Agujari, reaching A flat, two and a half tones below the recognized highest note ever struck by mortal.

Miss Bessie Greenwood, of Brooklyn, has outdistanced both of these great singers and not by a margin but by several tones. She sings Mulder's staccato polkas, ending the song on the highest G on the kepboard. This is four tones higher than Agujari sang. Another bit of music which shows the remarkable range of her voice is that familiar ballad, "Violets," which has a hummed refrain at the end. Miss Greenwood sings this refrain an octave higher than it is written, finishing on F in altissimo, two tones higher than the C of Agupari.

Miss Greenwood and her remarkable voice are not wholly unknown to musical New York. Her singing has

MISS BESSIE GREENWOOD.
(Vocalist Who Can Sing Highest Musical Note Ever Rendered.)

brought her to the notice of many well known singers and impresarios.

Herr Felix Motti, this year's conductor at the Wagner Festival, in Bayreuth, said that he considered her voice of unusual range and quality. When Mr. Conried was asked about this member of his school he said, "Miss Greenwood has a high note of

Scale Showing Miss Greenwood's Remarkable Compass.

wonderful purity and can sing almost any note that can be produced on the piano."

Her tessitura lies so high that she has no difficulty whatever in reaching these extremely high notes. Her voice is not a large one, but it has a great carrying quality, so that she can be heard in even a very large hall. The tones are wonderfully sweet and bird like and the medium ones are resonant and pleasing. She sings with the most delicate pianissimo and her high notes do not tire her throat or make her hoarse. Her success in this has been ascribed by one of our well known musical conductors to the way she has been taught, according to the principles of tone production. She has been taught how to breathe properly, he asserts, so that her tone is free from the common vice of unsteadiness and the registers of her voice have been kept within their natural compass and have been well equalized.

Dr. J. Mount-Bleyer says that her voice and throat are unique; that there is bropably the only voice of its kind in the world. The roof of her mouth is very highly arched and narrow and the vocal ligaments and larynx are of unusual and very delicate construction. Her throat is like the throat of a bird and her voice chords are almost as small.

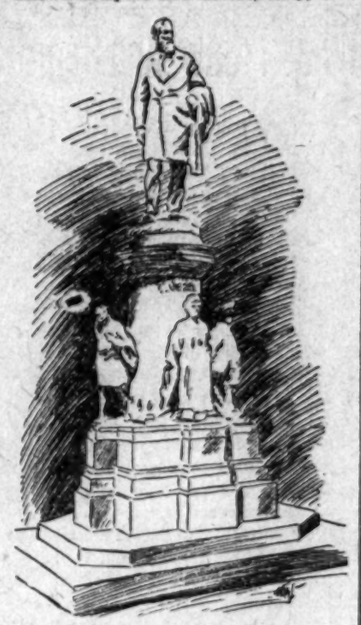
This young singer is by no means delicate in appearance. She is tall, of a vigorous and robust constitution, and has a great supply of energy. Mr. Merriman believes that she has a very promising future. She is only 23 years of age and has devoted all her life to the study of music, being a fairly good player on the piano and violin. Miss Greenwood hopes to enter upon a professional career in which her voice will be displayed in all its wonderful sweetness and range, but not as a "freak" singer, for there is absoltuely no trickery in the way she reaches and sustains the highest note ever sung.

MONUMENT TO VERDI.

Italians in America Erect Tribute to Noted Composer.

New York.—As evidence of the high esteem in which the works of that famous composer of operas, Guiseppe Verdi are held by Americans and as a tribute to the memory of their dead countryman, the Italian colony in the United States has had a beautiful monument carved and sent to New York to be unveiled on October 12.

Chevalier Pasquale Civiletti, a well-known sculptor of Palermo, Italy, was



Monument to Be Erected to Verdi.

chosen by the committee to execute this important commission. It has met with the approval of the Italians in charge of the monument fund and the commissioner of parks for the borough of Manhattan, which will hold the Verdi memorial.

The monument is about 25 feet in height and is composed entirely of fine Carrara marble and dark tinted granite. On top of a round granite shaft, which is capped by a laurel wreath, stands the imposing figure of Verdi as he looked in the heydey of his career.

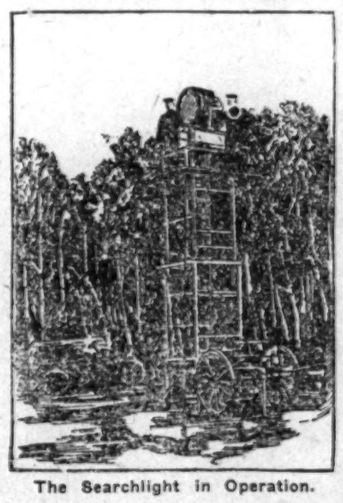
The granite shaft on which the figure of the composer stands rests on a square base of the same dark stone, and surrounding the central column are four smaller figures, in Carrarra marble, representing operatic creations of Verdi. They are "Othello," "Aida," "Falstaff" and "La Forza del Destino."

Soon after the death of Verdi, on January 25, 1901, Signor Charles Barsotti, the editor of an Italian newspaper, conceived the idea of collecting a subscription to perpetuate in marble the memory of Italy's favorite composer and the man whose operas were lived by the whole world. Contributions poured in from all parts of the United States from Italians who recently emigrated to this country and from those who have become American citizens. In the end $20,000 was subscribed to the monument fund and the order for the sculpture and the design were given out. The monument has been finished now for some time and has been on view in Italy, where it was wrought. The commission appointed to decide upon its acceptance comprised American and Italian representatives of the two governments and sculptors.

SEARCHLIGHTS IN THE FIELD.

British Soldiers Make Experiments to Test Practicability.

London.—The royal engineers of England are experimenting with the use of searchlights in the field maneuvers. The illustration shows an



The Searchlight in Operation.

apparatus of this character mounted on a collapsible tower by which when extended the light may be made to sweep a great area. It is compact though complete and perfect in its operation according to the verdict of the officers who have tested the light. The dynamo which supplies the current is mounted on a wagon and accompanies the big lamp in its movements on the field.

Over 50 Years in Bed.

A woman named Elizabeth Arnold died recently at Kidwelly, England, at the age of 74 years, having spent over 50 years in bed. When a young woman she was of a bright and pleasing disposition, and fell in love with a man who met with her parents' stern disapproval, her mother saying that sooner than allow her daughter to marry this man she would keep her in bed all her life. The girl at once took to her bed and never rose from it again.

OLDEST HARVARD MAN

SOLE SURVIVOR OF CLASS OF 1832 EXPIRES AT BOSTON.

John Torrey Morse, Last of Class of Seventy-One Graduates, Passes Away—Short Biography of His Career.

Boston.—John Torrey Morse, the oldest graduate of Harvard university and sole survivor of the class of 1832, is dead. Mr. Morse was 93 years of age.

John Torrey Morse was born in Boston, March 27, 1813. Mr. Morse comes from a long line of Harvard graduates and Harvard students, and two generations have followed him in the same path of collegiate training.

To go no further back than 1737, when Ebenezer Morse, afterwards the Shrewsbury town minister, and the great-grandfather of John Torrey Morse, received his diploma, there is an unbroken line of six generations of the Morse family from that date down to the present time upon the student records at Harvard.

Dr. Eliakim Morse, the son of Rev. Ebenezer Morse, of Shrewsbury, was at college when the revolutionary war was begun at Lexington on April 19, 1775. Being a loyalist, young Eliakim left his studies and sought service in the ranks of the king's troops. But there is no evidence that the ardent young tory ever participated in a battle or inflicted much actual damage to the patriot cause.

After the war Eliakim Morse became a medical practitioner, reading medicine with his father, who seems to have been both a clergyman and a physician, and the former settled for a time at Woodstock, Conn.

Dr. Eliakim, however, soon returned to Boston, entered mercantile pursuits, in which he was successful, and the 1789 Boston directory has his place of business as a wholesale druggist at No. 4 Dock street.

The first line of Boston clippers to Liverpool and London is said to have

JOHN TORREY MORSE.
(Old Portrait of Oldest Harvard Graduate Who Died the Other Day.)

been started by Dr. Eliakim Morse, in which enterprise he accumulated an ample estate, and his home at Watertown was one of the noted residences of the town. He lived to a great age, dying in 1859 with 99 years to his credit, and after passing the 90 mark it was no uncommon thing to see Dr. Morse riding his favorite horse between Watertown and Boston.

John Morse, the oldest son of Dr. Eliakim Morse, and the father of John Torrey Morse, graduated at Harvard in 1808, and he died a young man of only 28, in 1817.

John Torrey Morse fitted for college at the Old Round Hill school at Northampton, when it was under the direction of George Bancroft, the historian.

In the 1832 class at Harvard there were many men who afterward achieved distinction in their chosen walks of life. There were Henry W. Bellows and Samuel Osgood, the latter the class orator, and both were famed as Unitarian preachers in their day.

Josiah Quincy was the president of the college, and the Boston papers were so crowded with references to the policy of Andrew Jackson, that no mention, whatever, was made of the exercises on that day at Cambridge.

After graduation Mr. Morse, the subject of this sketch, embarked on a business career, since his life work, and he was the supercargo, in 1833, of the first shipload of ice that the Tudors consigned to the East Indies. Inheriting a large patrimony from his father's estate, Mr. Morse, in 1839, was married to Miss Lucy Cabot Jackson, the daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, of the state supreme court, and a Massachusetts jurist that has passed from the memory of the oldest lawyers at the local bar. Another daughter of Judge Jackson became the wife of Dr. O. W. Holmes, and the "Autocrat" and Mr. Morse were, therefore, brothers-in-law.

Since 1860, or for 46 years, Mr. Morse was a town resident at No. 153 Beacon street, being a pioneer in the new Back Bay section of the street, and Mr. Morse without doubt was the senior member of the Somerset club, the sole social, religious or philanthropic organization with which Mr. Morse, during his long career, seems to have been identified.

Of the three sons of Mr. Morse, E. Rollins Morse is a New York banker, Charles Torrey Morse resides at Beverly, and John Torrey Morse, Jr., is well-known as a biographer and historian, having written many books of interest and value in this line, and collaborating in some instances with Henry Cabot Lodge.

NEW AUTO SWIMMING DEVICE.

Invention of a Frenchman Is Also a Life-Saving Apparatus.

Paris.— M. Constanti, of Paris, who created somewhat of a sensation a few months ago by inventing the automobile skates, has now adapted the gasoline motor to another entirely new use in the form of a life-saving apparatus or automatic swimming device. The apparatus promises to provide excellent sport for bathers.

The motor is designed to work under water in all conditions. The main body, or case, consists of a light aluminum box about 20 inches high to be carried on the swimmer's back. It is just large enough to contain the motor and the rest of the apparatus.

Auto Which Takes You for a Swim.

The propeller is mounted in the end of a crankshaft, and the latter is made to project out through a watertight packing in the side of the case. To protect the propeller from any shocks it might receive, it is surrounded by a conical piece, carrying a wire gauze covering.

For cooling the motor cylinder, which is jacketed at the upper part, the water comes from the outside and leaves the box again through suitable openings on either side of the case. Gasoline is supplied from an aluminum tank fitted against the back of the case.

The swimmer is seated upon a projecting saddle formed of a metal plate covered with cork. The saddle is hinged to the box in order to fold it up when not in use, and at the outer end is attached an air-float which can be of any convenient size. Two straps are fixed to the upper end of the box so as to fasten it upon the swimmer's back. At the lower end the straps are fastened in place by a hook or a button projecting from the box. The storage battery and induction coil are stowed in the lower part of the case under the motor. In order to use the life-saving device, the swimmer first starts up the motor by means of the hand crank from the outside, and after seating himself on the saddle puts the box upon his back, fastening it by means of the straps. After the air-bags have been filled up, he goes into the water. He regulates the speed of the motor by two rods which act upon the carbureter and on the ignition. Steering is done with the hands.

GIRL IS RURAL CARRIER.

Miss Pearl Lane, of Indiana, Successfully Takes Father's Place.

Morristown, Ind. — Morristown boasts of one of the very few women rural route carriers in Indiana. She is Miss Pearl Lane, daughter of John Lane.

For some time prior to 1903 John Lane was the carrier on rural route

MISS PEARL LANE.
(Indiana Girl Who Has a Rural Delivery Route.)

No. 3 out of Morristown, and was one of the most faithful and painstaking carriers that ever donned a uniform. Then his eyesight began failing him and it was not long until he found himself incapacitated for work. A delicate operation was performed on his eyes, but in time the old trouble returned and he found himself forced to give up his route.

He had a bright, intelligent daughter, Miss Pearl, and patrons of the route were practically unanimous in asking that she be appointed in her father's place. Postmaster Will Phillipy heartily agreed with them, and one day her commission arrived from Washington and she took up the mail sack and the reins.

That was nearly three years ago and Miss Lane has been the carrier on this rural route ever since. Her competency is evident from the fact that there has never been a complaint made against her services.

QUAINT CHARACTERS

HARDY OLD FISHERMEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Gloucester the Headquarters for Those Who Have Retired from the Calling—Exciting Experience of Capt. Johnson.

Gloucester, Mass.—The real Captains Courageous, made famous by Kipling and many lesser lights of fiction, are no less picturesque in actual life than between the covers of a book. Gloucester, the headquarters of the banks fishermen, possesses more quaint characters perhaps than any spot in the country. Just at this season, while the active captains are mostly away on the banks, the retired ones offer a never-failing source of interest to the summer boarders who flock to Gloucester from all parts of the east. But the retired ones are comparatively few, for these hardy seamen follow their calling long past what would be the limit of usefulness with most men.

Perhaps the best known Gloucester fisherman is Capt. Alfred Johnson, of the schooner Lelia E. Norwood. He was the first man from this port to cross the Atlantic in a dory. He had several narrow escapes—once from drowning when he capsized out of sight of land, and again when a fierce shark attacked him; but he drove the big sea fighter off with a big knife attached to the end of a pole. The dory was 18 feet keel, 5½ feet wide, 2½ feet deep. All deck, except standing room and hatchway. It was sloop rigged, two jibs, mainsail and square sail.

Capt. Johnson seems bound to have exciting times every time he goes out. On a trip a short time ago his smack, the Lelia E. Norwood, was run into by an ocean liner in a fog, and noth-

CAPTAIN SPENCE.
(Dean of the Gloucester, Mass., Fishermen.)

ing but the steamer's watchfulness and the quick work of her officers prevented the sinking of the smack.

He seems to be a regular Jonah, for news has come in this last week that he nearly lost his boat and his life on this present trip. There has been much fog out on the Georges, where Capt. Johnson is halibut fishing, and it is a dangerous place for these fishermen, for they are near the line of the ocean steamers. A few days ago the crew of the Norwood were in the fog, when they heard the noise of a large steamer, and as she came nearer, unseen, it was feared she would strike the schooner. They blew the fog horn, but the steamer did not hear it. Quickly Capt. Johnson ordered his men to jump into some of the dories and lie alongside, ready to pull out of danger when necessary.

Out of the fog burst the outline of a big tramp steamer, plowing ahead at full speed, brushing so close as to make the Norwood dance with the swell from the steamer. Then the great steamer vanished into the dense fog. Back went Capt. Johnson and his men to their fishing again. He confessed that two such experiences so near together made him feel a bit queer. Although he has made money in fisheries, he has not lost his love for the sea, and when April comes he sails out and fishes until September. He owns a vessel, and thus is skipper as well as fisherman. When asked if he would cross the Atlantic again in a dory, he answered emphatically: "No; there is neither honor, glory nor money in it now."

The oldest skipper is Capt. Soloman Rowe, who has followed the sea for many years.

Among the oldest fishermen of Gloucester is Alfred Bates, of East Gloucester. He is more than 80 years old, and although he used to go as far as Labrador and the Georges he has not been on the deep sea for many years. He stays around Gloucester fishing by the day and returning home each night.

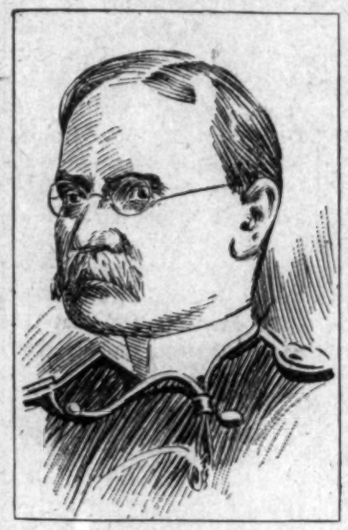
Capt. Spence is another retired deep sea fisherman, but has not followed the sea for years. He is well known to the summer people and sits for hours and spins yarns to the admiring groups of visitors. Over at Annisquam David Stanwood holds the admiration of the youngsters. Other fishermen arriving in Gloucester who for the last week have made the wharves lively with automobiles and gay young people from the surrounding resorts, even from Magnolia and Manchester, are Capt. Leroy Spinney, arriving with a fare of 250,000 pounds of salt cod, and Capt. William H. Goodwin, with 240,000 pounds of the same. Each vessel that goes out leaves many anxious hearts behind, for fishing in the deep seas is a dangerous occupation and many ships never return.

NEW HEAD OF WEST POINT.

Maj. H. L. Scott Succeeds Gen. Mills as Superintendent.

Washington.—Maj. Hugh L. Scott, on September 1, succeeded Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills as superintendent of the military academy at West Point. Maj. Scott was formerly on duty with the Fourteenth cavalry in the Philippines.

Maj. Scott has been termed by his brother officers the "sultan of Sulu,"



MAJ. HUGH L. SCOTT.
(New Superintendent of West Point Military Academy.)

because of his recent official position as governor of the archipelago.

Maj. Scott graduated from West Point in 1876 and entered the cavalry service. He served under Gen. Leonard Wood through the Spanish war and was one of the first officers to go to the Philippines.

He was born in Kentucky in 1858, and graduated from West Point in 1876. He served in the Ninth cavalry for many years, and during the Spanish war served in the adjutant general's department.

At West Point he will have the rank of colonel. He is one of the best known and ablest officers in the army.

A WASHINGTON PALACE.

Built in Italian Style for John B. Henderson, Jr.

Washington.—As a residence for their son, John B. Henderson, Jr., who has just been nominated for congress in the Virginia district just across the Potomac, former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson have just completed a Venetian "palazzo" in Sixteenth street, which is unique in the architecture of the capital, and is one of the most interesting additions to the many fine homes here. It is just a few blocks above their own residence, Boundary Castle, on the highest ground of Executive avenue, commanding a view of the entire city. The "palazzo" is in the Venetian Gothic style, this design having been chosen because of its fitness here, where strong sunshine and bright

THE VENETIAN "PALAZZO."
(Built for John B. Henderson, Jr., by Former Senator.)

skies give Washington a climate much like that of central Italy.

The "palazzo" has a frontage of 40 feet in Sixteenth street and 85 feet in Euclid street. It is four stories in height, and with its cross brick walls is practically fireproof. The exterior of the first story is entirely of white marble, while the upper portion is in Venetian pink marble with white unglazed terra cotta trimmings, with polished marble columns supporting the arches of the loggias and windows, the flat, undecorated surfaces being white marble stucco. The many and graceful balconies are a characteristic feature of the style. The roof is covered with a seal brown Ludovici tile, and a large roof garden forms another striking feature of the house.

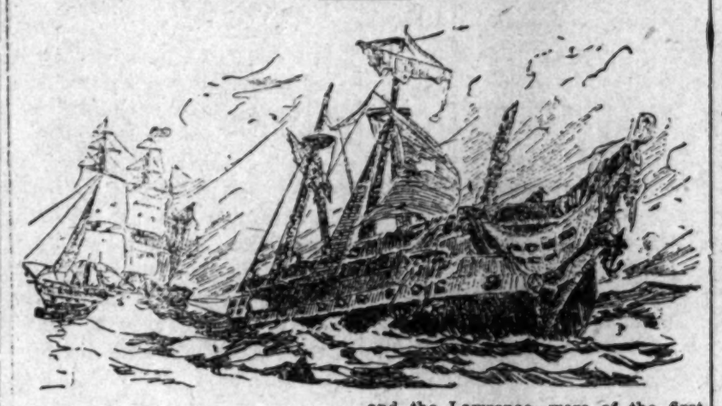
Former Senator and Mrs. J. B. Henderson have been residents of Washington for many years, Senator Henderson having built Boundary Castle when he came to congress from Iowa. Their son, John B. Henderson, Jr., who has entered politics in Virginia, is scholarly and a hard worker, and his friends predict success for him in public life. Mrs. Henderson recently attracted national attention by having the contents of her husband's wine cellar emptied into the gutter, with Mr. Henderson's consent.

Frank African Monarch.

Litia, the son of King Lewanika, of Africa, is described as a most intelligent man, anxious for the improvement of the people, and probably sharing the view of his father, who, on his return from attending the coronation, began his opening speech to his people with the words: "You are baboons! simply that!"

FAMOUS OLD FLAGSHIP NIAGARA TO BE RAISED FROM LAKE ERIE

Vessel Made Memorable Through Heroic Deeds of Commodore Perry to Be Preserved as a Naval Relic.



Washington.—The rate bill, pure food inspection measure and the selection of a type for the Panama canal are among the legislative products of the session of congress just ended that have the largest share of interest from a practical standpoint, but from a historic viewpoint the house, senate and president, at the instance of Representative Arthur L. Bates, enacted no more interesting law than that appropriating $20,000 to raise the famous old flagship Niagara from Lake Erie and preserve it as a permanent sailors' home at Erie, Pa., as a memorial to the first victory of an American fleet over a foreign foe.

The bill provides for the salvage work under the direction of the secretary of the navy and for the erection of a suitable building of brick and stone for housing the vessel after it is transported to land.

The site contemplated by the board of trustees of the soldiers' and sailors' home of Erie, who are made the custodians of the vessel, for the proposed building is on a bluff overlooking Lake Erie, making a most appropriate setting for carrying out the patriotic intentions of the advocates of the restoration plan. Thereafter the naval relic is to be kept on exhibition free to the public at all times.

The size of the building may be judged from the fact that the Niagara which was built after the same model as the Lawrence, was 100 feet straight rabbet, 30 feet beam, 9 feet hold and was pierced for 20 guns.

Every American knows of the heroic deeds of Perry at the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812. It is one of the brightest pages in a naval history lustrous in deeds of valor.

Contrary to an impression that has gained currency the Niagara did not sink during the battle. It was not until years later, when the memory of the great victory was fading into forgetfulness that the Niagara found a resting place at the bottom of the lake.

The water at this point is not very deep and the location of the wreck has been well identified. Fortunately, the fact that it has been half immersed in sand and water for the last 40 years has kept its old timbers in an unusually good state of preservation and no doubt is entertained that the vessel can be successfully raised.

At the beginning of the present congress Representative Bates announced his determination to see that a relic of such value should be carefully kept. He did not finally succeed in forcing through the bill and getting the signature of the president till the closing week. It was not difficult to persuade President Roosevelt to give his approval.

The raising of the Niagara should not take a great deal of time and the suggestion has even been made that it be rushed so that the ceremonies attendant on placing the old craft on the lawn of the home may take place on September 10, the ninety-third anniversary of the conflict.

The battle of Lake Erie has always been regarded by Americans as their crowning victory on water in the second struggle with Great Britain. It made the fame of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, born in Rhode Island, and one of the greatest of our early sea fighters.

Perry not only fought both the Lawrence and the Niagara with consummate skill, but he also built them, an achievement not possible to the naval leaders of to-day.

Early in the war he was assigned to go to Lake Erie and build two brigs of war of 500 tons each and 20 guns. So imperative was the haste that timber cut in the forest was put into the ships on the same day.

His force was much depleted and discouraged by illness when the British fleet under the command of the brave Capt. Robert Heriot Barclay appeared in force.

Barclay was a veteran of fine ability, who had been with Nelson at Trafalgar, and had sustained a serious injury there.

His fleet consisted of the Detroit, a new and strongly built ship of 17 guns, all long except two, the Queen Charlotte, the schooner Lady Provost, the brig Hunter, the sloop Little Belt and the schooner Chippewa.

Commodore Perry had at his disposal the Lawrence, his flagship; the Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Trippe, Tigress, Somers, Scorpion, Ohio and Porcupine.

In numbers the American fleet was the stronger, but the British ships were better fighting crafts. Only two of the Americans, the Niagara and the Lawrence, were of the first class.

Furthermore, the enemy enjoyed an advantage in having the long guns, while for the greater part the American ships were equipped with caronnades, which could only carry for a short distance.

Before going into the battle Perry raised on his flagship a standard on which were the words of the heroic Lawrence, for which the ship was named, spoken in his moments of death:

"Don't give up the ship."

The British commander was terribly injured and nearly all his ships were complete wrecks. So impressed was Perry by the valor of the enemy that when the time for surrender came and the enemy's officers came to his flagship, the Niagara, he declined to take their side arms.

His triumph complete, Perry sent to Gen. Harrison this modest message, which remains a classic:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

WEAR STOCKINGS OR WALK.

Order Is Given Women by Street Car Company at Resort.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Women in bathing suits can not ride on the cross-town trolley cars unless they wear stockings. Those wearing half-hose or socks or no covering of any kind to their legs will not be taken on the cars.

This new rule of the company became known this afternoon, when two young women, one of whom wore neither socks nor stockings and the other half-hose, were prevented from boarding a car by the conductor.

"Ladies, you can't ride on this car," declared the conductor.

"What do you mean?" queried one of the women—the one with no stockings.

"Well, ma'am, it's orders," mumbled the conductor.

The girls were left standing in the street and compelled to hire a bus to get to their homes. Women attired in full regulation bathing costumes were allowed the freedom of the cars.

EACH MAN HIS OWN MOTOR BOAT

French Inventor Devises Plan to Supply Human Body with Power.

The French inventor who devised the motor boats has now conceived an adaptation of the petrol power for supplying the human body with mechanical power for propulsion in the water. Every man may thus become his own motor boat.

In order to use the device a person need not be a swimmer, for in addition to its propulsive powers the apparatus is devised to keep the body afloat. A water-tight box containing a little perol engine and a fuel supply is strapped to the user's back.

The inventor thinks the chief use of the apparatus will be in life-saving, for in an emergency the operator has only to start the motor by turning a little crank, sling the box on his back and launch himself in the water.

Many Kinds of Potatoes.

Hampden, Mass.—Deacon John N. Isham, who has been cultivating two or three strains of potatoes for half a century, recently decided to introduce in his patch a few other varieties. On one seed farm in North Middleboro he found 835 named and numbered kinds, not including this year's seedlings, resulting from crossing native stock with a hardy South American potato. Deacon Isham, after learning what a complex proposition the potato breeder faces and being informed that not more than one in 100 new strains is an improvement over the plain everyday potato which New England has produced since the days of the Pilgrims, concluded that the old-time "spuds" are good enough for him.

Milk Fed Pumpkin Amazes.

Bloomington, Ill. — A milk fed pumpkin is the latest development in agricultural circles. Two pumpkins, grown on the same vine, were on exhibition at the Tazewell county fair. They stood side by side, but one was ten times larger than the other. The giant was given a pint of milk per day, a hole being cut in the vine which was attached to the stem. The milk was completely absorbed over night. The small brother attained natural growth, but the milk fed weighed 100 pounds.

WILL ENTER CABINET

JAMES R. GARFIELD TO GET METCALF'S PLACE.

Secretary of Department of Commerce and Labor to Retire and Son of Former President Is Slated for the Post.

Washington.—The next change in the cabinet will be the retirement of Victor H. Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor.

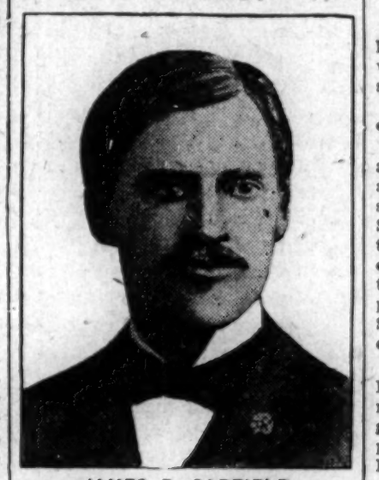
This is the prediction of a man who stands close enough in the confidence of President Roosevelt to give the statement the fullest measure of credibility.

James R. Garfield will probably succeed Secretary Metcalf, giving up his present place as commisisoner of corporations. This is the present programme.

It is no news that President Roosevelt entertains a very high opinion of Commisisoner Garfield. He has been much impressed and pleased by the latter's work in collecting facts in regard to the beef trust and the Standard Oil trust. In fact, he credits half the success of Attorney General Moody's prosecutions to the start they received by the data gathered under the careful and assiduous Mr. Garfield.

Garfield was born in October, 1865, in the house at Mentor that became famous as the mecca of political pilgrims during the presidential campaign of 1880. He was therefore 16 years old when his father, President Garfield, died in September, 1881.

A story they still relate at the White House deals with the use of a fountain basin as a swimming pool by the



JAMES R. GARFIELD.
(The Work of the Commissioner of Corporations Has Pleased the President.)

Garfield boys and a party of their chums on a hot summer night. That exercise was followed by a function in the east room. It was an Indian war dance. It all happened on an evening when the chief magistrate of the nation was absent from home.

Like his father, Garfield began his political career as a member of the Ohio state senate. Then he became a member of the United States civil service commission. When the bureau of corporations of the department of labor was created Garfield was placed at the head of it by President Roosevelt.

Garfield's elevation to the cabinet would make him the third son of a president to receive that distinction. The first was John Quincy Adams, who was secretary of state under Monroe. Adams also served in the house and senate, and a term as president.

Robert Todd Lincoln served as secretary of war during the Garfield-Arthur administrations. He was afterward minister to England and is now president of the Pullman company and lives in Chicago.

Trades That Kill.

The latest compilations which have been made show that the air in cutlery factories is laden with invisible metal-dust, and this, being carried into the lungs, causes asthma and consumption. The steel-grinders, bending over their work, inhale such huge quantities of metal-dust that they rarely live beyond the age of 40. All metal trades are very hazardous, and phthisis or tubercular affections and respiratory diseases are the penalties of these pursuits. The rate of mortality amongst brewers is 50 per cent. greater than that among men of ordinary callings. Gout is an enemy which makes itself sorely felt in this occupation. Bakers, too, are more than normally subject to premature death. In the flour there is a very small microbe, which has its effect on the teeth, and attacks the drums of the ears, causing deafness.

Britain's Useless Land.

No other empire in the world owns so much absolutely useless territory as the British. Banks Land, Prince Albert Land, Victoria and Baffin Land, with hundreds of other Arctic islands and lands, are at present quite useless.

Coat Made from 1,200 Rabbits' Ears.

A coat which has been placed on exhibition in a London furrier's shop is made out of 1,200 rabbit ears, which have been sewed together in such a manner as to make a serviceable waterproof coat.

Czar's Cosmopolitan Family.

Under the scepter of the czar of Russia live 38 different nationalities, each speaking its own language, which is foreign to all others.

FIRST LADY OF FRANCE.

Success of President Fallieres Due to His Wife.

Paris.—Probably the greatest distinction of Mme Fallieres, wife of the president of France, is that, falling in love with her in their early years led the future statesman to brace up and study law, and so make a man of himself.

Disliking application to books, M. Fallieres had been sent from his country home to Paris to study law, but was sadly lacking in scholarship and went home disgraced. His father, who was a clerk of a petty court, and his grandfather, who was a village blacksmith, were more than ever discouraged about him, but to their surprise he buckled down to study his law books with great zeal. It was because

MME. FALLIERES.
(Wife of the President of France.)

he had found the future Mme Fallieres while in Paris and was eager to be situated so as to set up housekeeping.

Not long after he passed his law examinations with flying colors.

Mme Fallieres' character and career are of the sort that, while useful and admirable, do not make any great showing in the publications of the day. She is a woman of strong domestic tastes and has never made the least effort to shine in society, any more than has her everyday husband of peasant origin and peasant's tastes. She is not above accompanying her cook to market.

Needless to say, President and Mme Fallieres represent the provincial elements of their country rather than the gay city which so often is accepted as pretty nearly the whole thing of France. Life in the capital is not especially attractive to her.

She has reared a son and a daughter. The former is a lawyer of great promise. The daughter, who is 31 years old, has declined several offers of marriage, saying that her one desire is to remain at home and look after her father and mother in their latter years. Beside their own children three nephews of President Fallieres, early left orphans, live in their family.

While President Fallieres is conspicuously of the anticlerical party, Mme Fallieres is a devout Catholic.

BUST OF CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Work of Sculptor-Soldier Is Presented to Virginia.

Norfolk, Va.—A bust of Capt. John Smith executed by Gen. Baden-Powell,

Bust of Capt. Smith.

the famous English soldier, the hero of Mafeking, which was presented by the soldier-sculptor to the state of Virginia, has arrived at Richmond, where it will be placed permanently in the state capitol. The bust comes to Virginia as a most interesting and appropriate gift just at this time, when preparations are in progress for the Jamestown centennial exposition of 1907, which will commemorate the first permanent English settlement in America, brought about through the courage and abilities of John Smith as a colonizer.

Gen. Baden-Powell, who made the bust, comes from the same stock as the redoubtable colonizer, his family being the direct descendants of a brother of the captain's. His ability as a sculptor has long been demonstrated by the favorable comment unanimously given by art critics and the liberal offers made for its purchase by collectors. Possessed of unlimited means, however, the proper placing of the bust was the important point with its creator.

A Costly Strike.

After lasting eleven months, the strike at Llanhilleth colliery, the largest in Monmouth, Eng., has ended, and the men have returned to work. It is estimated that the strike has cost over $2,550,000, of which some $150,000 has been paid by the Miners' federations in strike pay.

THE BEE

PUBLISHED AT

1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On copy per year.....$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three Months......00
Subscribe monthly.....20

TILLMAN

Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina wants the legislatures in the South to adopt a passport system; that is, every person who wants to leave the State must have a certificate of character. The Bee is of the opinion that Ben. Tillman is the first person who should have a certificate of character, as he is greatly in need of something.South Carolina is in need of a reputation for good government. Just how a State like South Carolina can afford to send a man like Ben. Tillman to the Senate is a wonder. He says that race hatred is growing. What has the colored race done that causes this race hatred of which Ben. Tillman speaks? The colored man has advanced in morals, intellect and property. Are these the causes for race hatred? Prior to reconstruction he was a slave. After his emancipation he had nothing, not even car fare. Today many of them have money enough to purchase their former masters. How did they get it? With every opposition and prejudice in the path of progress, the colored American has succeeded. What then is the cause of this alleged race hatred? He asserts further that lynching for criminal assault will continue and cause innocent colored people to suffer. Why should innocent colored men suffer for alleged crimes committed by the so-called guilty? Many white people in the South are cowards. They dare not give alleged victims a fair trial because they are afraid that they will establish their innocence. Mr. Tillman is not aware that the day of retribution will surely come. He forgets that wrongs committed upon innocent colored men cannot continue forever. He concludes his remarkable statement by saying that the colored people should be compelled to have passports. The colored people in the South should sell out if they can and leave before the legislatures adopt the passport system. This passport system is to keep the colored people in the South, but it will not succeed. They intend to leave the South and go to a section of the country where their rights will be respected. The South has no respect for the colored citizen, no matter how respectable he is. The Republican party has allowed every indignity: his rights, civil and political, have been taken from him. It has permitted him to be disfranchised and winked at the outrages by the Democratic party in the South. If the colored man in the South is an dangerous as it is asserted, then he should leave and go where he will be respected. The Democratic party has made capital out of the colored man by abusing him. The Republican party has used him as a convenience to keep renegades in office. The negro race will live to write Benjaman Tillman's obituary, and this will it be:

"Here sleeps an animal that scared Republicans and defied the law. Who will weep for him?"

PRAYER

We would not for one moment dispute the power of prayer and still we fail to see how prayer offered by people who cannot agree on the denominational questions amounts to any good.

Last Sunday had been announced as a day for special petitions to Almighty God in behalf of suffering humanity in the Southland. This call came from the A. M. E. Church. It is well known that there is much strife existing among the various denominations, and there is hardly grace enough in them to respond with heart and voice to a call made by any one denomination.

The world is convinced daily that the churches contend among themselves and are too selfish to unite in one Christian phalanx and make the interest of one common to all, and of importance to all.

Too much valuable time is given to form, and not enough to fact.

We would suggest one or two important things to be done if we would have our prayers go as high as our heads.

Let the ministers of the Gospel and the representatives of the various denominations come together as one, lay aside all selfishness, and decide that, as there is only one banner for the Christian Church it is the sacred duty of each to have one thing in view: the maintenance of the highest possible elevation for that banner. With the leaders of Christianity united the way will be open for greater results from effectual prayer.

If we would humbly approach the Ruler of the Universe in behalf of those of our number who are tortured and put to death by the enemy we must make some sacrifice. Sunday is the Lord's Day, and as such we are expected to render praise and thanksgiving to Him. It is the day of rest for the weary soul: all toil, all trials, and everything of a depressing character is to be put aside and the hearts of the people should rejoice.

We make a most grievous mistake in taking our day of rest for one of lamentations. We act as though Sunday is the only day we can approach the Creator. His ear is open to the cry of distress at all times, and we should not wait for the seventh day to do what, by a little sacrifice, may be done at some other time.

THE ODD FELLOWS

The Bee congratulates its old friend, Mr. A. L. Houston, on his successful candidacy for the Grand Mastership of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. It was a long and persistent fight, and those who engineered the fight for him deserve a great deal of credit. It was a battle for honors, and his noble supporters from the District of Columbia stood manfully by him. It is the first time in the history of the Odd Fellows fraternity that a Grand Master from the city was successful. The Bee may be mistaken, but it doesn't remember any other successful candidate in the history of the organization. As a rule the Odd Fellows could never agree among themselves. There have been many efforts made to elect a Grand Master from this city, but the delegates would always go to the convention in factions. For the first time, then, our Odd Fellows have been united. For the first time the young men taught the old-timers a lesson. This time the young men agreed and centered on Mr. W. L. Houston as one of the most brilliant young men in the race. He is to be congratulated; also the orders that elected him. He is a credit to the organization and a man of whom the race ought to feel proud. It was a brilliant game of fraternal politics, which is now so prevalent in the organization. It is a fight for power, and indeed it is all the real politics the colored Americans are allowed to enjoy. They realize what real politics look like. They resort to every political chicanery. They use money; they have their caucuses and cliques, just the same as real political organizations. They cheat sometimes among themselves, but they settle it in a brotherly manner. The Odd Fellows is a brilliant organization. It is composed of brilliant minds. They are devoted to their respective lodges, but they will fight for an office just the same as other people. The Bee extends its congratulations to Mr. Houston and to the order for electing him.

HEARST OR HUGHES?

The colored Republicans of the State of New York are called upon to decide between two men, Hearst and Hughes. The former stands for equality of citizenship, while the other has been dealing in declarations that he does not mean to carry out. Now, if Mr. Jerome can afford to leave the Democratic party and support Mr. Hughes, why can't the colored voter do likewise? Mr. Hearst, in the opinion of The Bee, will do more for the colored citizens of New York than Mr. Hughes. His platform, that is, Mr. Hearstt's platform, is more liberal and we believe that he is more honest. Mr. Hughes, the creature of the present administration and the colored voter, is aware what the administration is doing for him. Republicans are famous for declarations of principles, without any idea of carrying out any. The colored Republicans of New York know what they have received from that party, and they well know what the Tammany Democrats have given them and what they hold now Inder Tammany rule. From every indication the colored Republicans of the State of New York will make an exodus to Mr. Hearst. It is now time for the colored vote to divide. The Republicans have both the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the President included. What have they done? Have any of the promises or declarations of the last Republican platform been carried out? Let the colored Republicans of the State of New York vote for men, and not for party.

WE DROP A TEAR

With the vast number of friends and admirers of the late Bishop William Benjamin Arnett we drop a tear and pause.

Bishop Arnett has ended a most successful career. For a long and very long time he stood as a beacon light and many vessels have been saved from being wrecked on the vast sea of life by heeding the admonition of the late Bishop.

In life he, like other men of his high rank, did not always do and say things to suit all of his fellow men, but he thought and did according to the dictates of his conscience.

The death of the Bishop falls heavily, for even though a little advanced in years, he was energetic and ambitious to the fulfillment of small and great obligations.

Bishop Arnett was known at home and abroad as a man of power, and his opponents acknowledge in him qualities high and dominant.

The State loses in the death of Bishop Arnett one of its best citizens and advocates of human rights and liberty.

The Church has lost one of its strong supports, advisers and pilots. His efforts in the interests of the growth of his denomination and the Christian Church were most zealous.

His true worth and intrinsic value was known and more appreciated within his famly circle, and in this circle will his loss be most keenly felt.

The Bee bows to the will of Divine Providence and drops a tear with those who weep.

THE LAWYER AND HIS FEE

The judges of the Police Court, no exceptions, want more money, and they have recommended to the Commissioners, among other things, an increase of one thousand dollars, total four thousand per annum. The editor of this paper most respectfully asks both of the judges of the Police Court a few questions:

Are lawyers entitled to any consideration?

If a person has twenty dollars collateral up, do you think it is fair to the lawyer or his client that the entire amount should be turned over to the government?

Has a lawyer a right to live and earn a fee?

If he sees a fee in sight and it is taken from him continually, should the lawyer oppose or advocate an increase of salary for the judges of the Police Court?

If no consideration is shown the lawyer ought the lawyer have any interest in the increase of a judge's salary?

Would not lawyers be justified to say to Congress that the judges of the Police Court are being paid more than they deserve? These are some of the questions that are being debated among the lawyers.

The judges of the Police Court will consider these questions and take them in as good faith as the lawyer loses his fee.

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE

A circular has been issued by a committee of gentlemen claiming to represent the Citizens Committee of the District of Columbia. This committee of course is composed of gentlemen, but The Bee must say that not one member of that committee is a bona fide citizen of Washington. Why is it that gentlemen from other States and cities insist on coming to this city, meddling in our affairs? The Bee has the highest respect for the chairman of that committee, but it does seem that he should lend his influence in another direction. The other two members of the committee are genial gentlemen, but their interests are in the South. The citizens of Washington get along well enough with their schools and other business until others from the outside cause dissatisfaction. Just now certain gentlemen, not citizens of this city, are under incation. These men have caused strife in the schools. The moment these men are put in a position, that moment they attempt to run over the people.

OUR PAST

From the Seattle Republican.

The Bee in the past did not leave a stone unturned to throw odium on the acts of Booker T. Washington, and it is refreshing to see that it has seen the error of its way and is willing to give honor where honor is due. It is hoped that ere long more of the colored citizens will come round.

The Bee has never turned one stone in order "to throw odium on the acts" of Mr. Washington. We have criticised some of Mr. Washington's public acts because we did not agree with him, and it is the right of all American citizens to express their belief concerning publci affairs. Mr. Washington himself thinks more of the man who differs and so expresses his difference than he does of the man who agrees to all he says and does so because of his (Mr. Washington's) position.

We have made no error, and yet we do no more than right when we praise Mr. Washington for doing and saying the things which, to us, are best for the upbuilding of humanity.

OUR NEW BABY

The latest thing that has made its appearance in the journalistic field is the Washington Herald, with that famous and affable journalist as its editor, Mr. Scott C. Boone. This gentleman is one of the fairest and one of the most liberal writers in the country. The Herald, which he has the honor to edit, will no doubt be one of the leading journals in the United States. Its initial number appeared Monday morning bright and early. It has come to stay, and its poljcy will be independent. Mr. Boone is no stranger in the field of journalism; his temporary retirement has made him strong and vigorous. His associates are men of influence and ability. The Herald is seven columns and eighteen pages; its Sunday edition will be equal to any published in this city.

The baby has been born, and Mr. Scott C. Boone is the father, to whom The Bee offers its honey,and may the lives of both be everlasting!

COMMISSIONER WEST RETURNED.

Hon. Henry L. West, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has returned to the city after a successful and pleasant vacation. Mr. West is always welcomed to his home, and the people love him because he loves the people. There is nothing mean about him. He is honest and fair. You don't feel t cold chill running through your veins when you are talking with him. He does not feel that the salvation of the entire world rests upon his shoulders, and that you have no rights that he is bound to respect. The Bee is glad to see you, Mr. West.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL

It must be admitted that the Afro-American Council meeting was one of the largest that has ever been held by that organization. It was a representative body of men who seem to be in earnest in explaining the position of the colored people to the American people. The speeches of the delegates were mild but pointed. Bishop Walters is the man to lead, and if the Council will follow his leadership The Bee is of the opinion that vitcory will ultimatley come to the colored race.

SMALL BEGINNING

Every now and then we read of a new institution of learning, opened on a small scale, for the good of the people. All such should receive encouragement, if only by a few kind words. We must not fall into the habit of thinking that because a school is founded and conducted by a recent graduate no good can be done. The smallest beginning may in course of time become a power in this land. The greatest institutions had to grow from their beginnings. "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

WOMEN'S WORK

A copy of the Supplement to the Sixth Annual Report of the Women's Convention Auxiliary has at this writing reached us. The report deals with the servant problem and social reform work. Mrs. M. V. Parrish, vice-president of Kentucky, has many items of importance in the report. Mrs. Julia Layton, of Washington, D. C., was president. The report reflects a great deal of credit upon all connected with the convention.

TOM DICKSON

tom dickson's clansman has come and it will soon go, and no one is worried and no one thought anything of it. It was rotten. The people gave it the marble heart. If you want to make a thing or being great, abuse it or him. Peace be with tom dickson.

COLOR LINE IN McKEESPORT, PA., SCHOOLS.

From the Springfield Republican.

Serious trouble has developed among the pupils of the pubilc schools of McKeesport, Pa., because of an attempt to allow three little negro girls to sit at the same table with the white girls while they eat their mid-day lunches. Many white children have been taken from the schools, and it is feared that all of the whites will be taken out if the negro children are allowed to remain. When the white girls first complained, Superintendent J. B. Ritchie got another table and the negro girls were told by the white girls to sit at that table. But they objected and told their parents. The latter called on Superintendent Ritchey and demanded that their children be permitted to sit with the whites.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

From the Sentinel.

A large number of colored women have been put to work in a glass factory. As this is an innovation, we hope the experiment will prove a success. The colored people of East St. Louis ought to make the most out of every opportunity given to us.

ONE REDEEMING SPOT.

From the Macon Dispatch.

There is no place in Georgia where the white people are more friendly to the colored man than in Macon. The better element of white people will not allow the mob spirit to exist here under any guise. It was the Mayor of Macon, Hon. Bridges Smith, who took the initiative in suppressing "The Clansman," Rev. Thos. Dixon's vaudeville, that has stirred up so much strife between the races all over the country, and after him other Southern mayors followed suit. All honor to Mayor Smith and his advisors.

GREAT PICKING

From the Oklahoma Safeguard

Texas is boasting of having the champion cotton picker in the world. He picked over one hundred bales of cotton in one season, and picks 1,037 pounds per day. This beats the world's record. We have heard tales told in Oklahoma that takes the rag off of the bush, but this Texas tale takes rag, bush and all.

CALL A HALT

From the Farmers' Courier.

It is true that the negroes have done a great deal to develop this great country, but they have done it under the direction of white men and white men alone get the credit. The negroes need to get to doing things that will be of credit to them as a race; too much money is wasted in foolishness.

Let us quit going up to Washington, Harpers Ferry, Atlanta and other places talking big talk and making big speeches and return home to cheat and backbite each other. The hand of God will be against us.

IT WILL DO THEM GOOD

From the Seattle Searchlight.

All Republicans throughout the State of Washington and the Northwest will profit by reading the open letter taken from the Washington (D.C.) Bee in the Searchlight.

AT IT AGAIN.

Augusta, Ga., October 7.—In a characteristic speech here to 4,000 people, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, declared that the South was on the verge of a great race war. He said:

"There are some people who say that a race problem settles itself, but I make the prediction that in less than ten years, I fear less than five, there will be an immense number of bloody race riots, North and South, beside which the Atlanta riot will fall into insignificance.

"I lay down the following propositions, which cannot be disputed:

First—White men of the South are united and determined as never before to maintain white supremacy, politically and socially, in every part of every Southern State.

'Second—The negroes were never more intent on contesting in every way that they dare this position of the whites, and the Republican national government is aiding this idea.

Race Hatred Growing.

"Third—Race hatred in every form is growing in intensity with both races.

"Fourth—Lynching for criminal assault will continue as long as the crime is committed. It inflames the whites and causes innocent negroes to suffer.

"Fifth—Amalgamation is the hope and ultimate purpose of the negroes. White men are rendering them great aid in this by intimacy with negro women. The line must be drawn as sternly between white men and negro women as between black men and white women.

"Sixth—the burning issue is how to prevent and not avenge criminal assault, as lynching has failed. The superior race should protect many millions of innocent negroes from false teachers and bad leaders, who are rapidly driving the whites to a desperation that means a race war that can only result in the destruction of the weaker race."

Favors Passport System.

After considering every conceivable plan for the protection of white women against negro assailants, he concluded that there aws only one effective way. This plan is the establishing of a European system of passports, followed by a large increase in the humbler officers of the law.

He declared if all were shot like wild beasts the country would be better off but that was unlawful. Therefore, when they were unable to produce passports, they should be placed on chain gangs until they reformed or left the country. He said no further concessions should be made to various objectors, "as we must cease to ponder, else we will be forced to shooting."

He declared that the white men of the South should go ahead and do what they believed was right in this matter, regardless "of all the Yankees between Cape Con and hell."

CABBAGE SNAKE

From the Nashville Globe

While Mrs. Julia Thompson, of Fifteenth avenue north, was preparing her dinner last Sunday she found in a head of cabbage a milk-white snake about the thickness of a coarse thread and five or six inches long. The cabbage was thrown away, but the snake, and an exceedingly lively one it is, has been on exhibition to the acquaintances of Mrs. Thompson all the week.

READ THE BEE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mr. Edward Roane, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is pursuing his course in dentistry at Howard.

Miss J. Atkinson has returned from Baltimore, where she was the guest of Miss Lottie Johnson.

Mr. Francis Piston has returned to his home in Dayton, Ind.

Mr. Henry Banks and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stephens during their stay in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Jane Phifer, who has been to Biddleville, N. C., has returned to Washington.

Mr. Banks Taylor and his bride, Miss Josephine B. Funn, visited Washington on their bridal tour. They were married at the 5th Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. R. W. White was the guest of Mrs. T. J. Gregory, of Hill Top, and was the recipient of much social honor.

Mrs. Rose Pope has been visiting her husband's mother at her home, Chicago, and will be the guest of her parents during her visit to this city.

Miss Lillie Maxwell, who has been here some time, was called to her home, Spartanburg, S. C., on account of the illness of her sister.

Mr. J. E. Roane of Newport News, is attending Howard University.

Dr. P. F. Ghee, who pased through the city a few days since, has arived at his home, Jersey City.

Mrs. Coleman Lewis, of Springfield, Mass., is here visiting friends.

Mrs. H. M. Minton came on from Philadelphia and spent a very pleasant time here with relatives and friends.

Mr. Joseph Douglass and his bride are expected to reside permanently in this city.

Mr. J. S. B. Cousart is in the city attending to business. Mr. Cousart is from South Carolina, and attended the Odd Fellows' B. M. C.

Among the visitors at the B. M. C., at Richmond, Va., were the following Washingtonians: Messrs. C. Dorsey, C. S. Hill, W. H. Davis, G. W. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Best, Messrs. L. S. Myers, T. Johnson, J. E. Whitington, J. C. Mathews, E. W. Tecunan, C. F. Roy, G. W. Tinker, Lewis Smith and Rev. Crane.

Mr. J. Massey, of Charlotte, N. C., expects to move his family to Washington while he is on the train between Washington and Richmond.

Mr. Ambrose, who has been here as the guest of friends, has returned to Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. David Warner attended the B. M. C. at Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Banks were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Stephens during their stay in Richmond.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham of Littleton, N. C., wife and two children, were in the city last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Whitted of 8th street, N. W. The family of the Ex-Recorder spent an enjoyable time while in the city.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott passed through the city for New York last week.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw left the city for New York city Monday afternoon over the B. & O.

Miss Anna Gibson has returned to the city after having spent a pleasant time in Warrenton, Va.

Ex-Justice E. M. Hewlett, Attorney R. R. Horner and Dr. J. R. Wilder have opened real estate offices on 7th street.

Attorneys A. W. Scott, M. T. Clinkscales, W. C. Martin, T. L. Jones, District Grand Master Coleman, Dr. Brooks, Mr. J. O. Holmes and W. L. Houston have returned to the city from Richmond, Va.

Miss Jessie B. Gordon will be married to Mr. George Allen of Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday evening, October 24, at the residence of her aunts, 1630 10th street, N. W. She will take a trip to Atlantic City, N. J. After her return she will reside with her aunt, Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, 1630 10th street, N. W.

ARE YOU ONE?

Written for The Bee.

Join in the ranks of the cryers up
  Instead of the diggers down,
Walk in the road with the smiling ones
  And leave off the ugly frown,
Say a good word here and a good word there,
Try to lift up the fallen everywhere.

Join in the ranks of the cryers up,
  Don't stay with the diggers down,
Get on the train with the cheerful ones
  And ride to joyful town,
Help a brother here and a sister there,
Be a help to the helpless everywhere.

Remain in the ranks of the cryers up,
  Make war on the diggers down,
Stay in the field with the loving ones
  And fight for the golden crown,
Do a good deed here and a good deed there,
Be in love with your neighbor everywhere.

Just one kind word spoken
  Or a friendly nod
May help some poor wanderer
  On the road to God.
Just a little help may
  Cause some struggling soul
Who has lost all courage
  To make sure the goal.

—J. Conway Jackson.

THE BLACK MAN'S WOE.

An Answer to J. Conway Jackson.

By John A. Melbane.

There is none to take up the tale of the black man's woe,
  Since "Honest Abe" declared—
That the Union should be a battlefield,
  And the negro to freedom bared.

'Tis hard for none to speak a word
  When he's being treated wrong;
He'll help himself if left alone,
  Since his own right arm is strong.

Why seek in this inglorious land,
  For Anglo-Saxon blood,
To stand for good or right? ('tis vain)
  Or speak one solemn word,
When first of all he made your chain,
  With a barbaric hand?

The black man took up his tale of woe
  When Garrison said farewell,
And cries aloud like a pather mad,
  Down in a lions dell.

We may find a man to defend the law,
  To defy the Jim Crow gang;
But if you're out for doing both,
  You'll hit one an awful bang,

For the Jim Crow law has become a law
  In a portion of this land—
And we may as well prepare to war,
  When we break up the "Jim Crow" band,

To take up the tale of the black man's woe
  As Harriet B. Stowe has done,
Would make the strongest patience weak
  Or turn the story fun.

But one bright star shines in West,
  In God's own given time;
Still gives He lustre to the rest,
  And makes each one sublime.

To tell of the crimes this mob has wrought
  One would surely wear—
For the greatest crimes were of them worked,
  Since the Babe of Bethlehem's year.

Let's fire our own hearts and to each be true,
  With notes of manhood's song—
Progress, advance and educate!
  Whether the metre be short or long.

There'll be no tale of the black man's woe,
  If we will tread the ice,
Or fight the flames if the needs must be—
  Give blood as freedom's price.

There'll be no tale of the black man's woe,
  If we'll turn our faces South—
And by industry try to share,
  The glory our fathers bought.

There'll be no tale of the black man's woe,
  If our leaders will leave the North,
And from the nation's capital,
  Back in the wicked South—
Where they once shared each other's woe,
  Of which they now but tell the tale,
And on the ignorant bestow,
  That which is wanting in the scale.

Woe? woe? woe?
  Why noble heart despair,
Because the press for you shouts not,
  Nor Congressmen declare?

True 'tis troublous times,
  And justice seems asleep!
But, like the sun behind the clouds—
  Its rays through darkness peep.
But not a race on earth—
  Has given another's rights,
When its in power supreme
  They got it with their might!

The present is the blackest part,
  And O, it makes me glad,
The sun is rising like a heart—
  'Tis throbbing in our day.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD

Continued from page one.

dicated him. The latest thing from Georgia is, Dr. Brown sent a letter to the New York World declaring that the reports concerning the colored people committing rapes on white people were true. In another section of the State a white minister declared from his pulpit that the reports were false.

I understand that the new president of Howard University is growing in popular favor.

The Lawson Council of the I. O. of St. Luke will be read out of the order. This council has given the national organization a great deal of trouble.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, the secretary, is a wide-awake woman and one in whom the people have a great deal of confidence.

Fairplay.

DR. I. L. THOMAS IN JAIL

Former Baltimore Pastor Held in Atlanta

From the Weekly Guide.

Rev. Albert R. Hughes pastor of Sharp-Street Memorial Church, received a letter this week from Rev. I. L. Thomas, former pastor of Sharp-Street Church saying that he is held in jail at Atlanta, Ga., having been taken up during the riots there. In his letter he claims not to know on what charge he was arrested, and begs his friends in Baltimore to find out what has become of his family.

Rev. I. L. Thomas at the time of the Atlanta riots was in that city on business in connection with work of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for which he was recently appointed field agent by the Conference.

"ATLANTA MASSACRE CALL TO NATION TO RE-ENFRANCHISE THE NEGRO."

Says New England Suffrage League President Criticized for Inaction—Jamestown Appropriation the Massachusetts Issue—Reduction and Federal Aid to Educate Urged.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Worcester, Oct. 2.—With resolutions which declared that the recent race riot in Atlanta was part of a conspiracy to murder the negroes of the South, and deploring the silence and inaction as to it of the President, condemning the disarming of the negroes and the search of their homes without warrants as contrary to the Constitution, and asserting that the only remedy was the restoration to the negroes of the South of the ballot described as "the only defensive weapon the American citizen has, without which he is as a serf," demanding of Congress the reduction of Southern representation, asking the Federal aid to education, when the school terms were less than eight months, and unequivocably urging the colored voters of Massachusetts to oppose at the polls everyone who had favored the Massachusets Jamestown Exposition appropriation, the all-day's session of the annual meeting of the New England Suffrage League ended.

President Trotter's Address.

The evening meeting opened with an address by the re-elected president, William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, who declared the real significance of the Atlanta trouble was in the absolute proof it furnished that all theories of solving the race troubles in the South were mistaken except that by restoration of the ballot to the colored men. He declared it was a call to the nation and a warning to re-enfranchise the colored people of the South to save them from destruction and the country from the anarchy of race conflict. He characterized the Jamestown Exposition appropriation as a spreading to Massachusetts of the Southern disregard of the rights of colored men and emphatically advised the colored voters of the State to vote against Governor Guild.

Will Vote Against Jamestown Advocates.

G. A. Busby of Worcester, formerly a Republican councilman, spoke on the "Injustice of the Jamestown Appropriation." He denounced Representative Elmer Potter of Worcester for his attitude toward the colored women in the committee room during the protest and said that he should vote against him and all others who passed the Jamestown bill. He said the appropriation was an indorsement of Jim Crow cars in the South.

Rev. Walter Gay of Hartford declared that neither money nor education will give a man his rights. Men of education had contended for their rights and their blood had been spilled on the streets. He said that the nation did not give those colored men who had education their rights any more than the others. He declared, amid a storm of applause, "We must face this crisis not without money, not without education, but with our bravery, and be willing to risk our very lives for our homes and our liberty."

Rev. Byron Gunner of Newport, R. I., vice-president at large, advised against the danger of the isidious "Washington-Abbott" doctrine, urging the colored people to put so much stress on education and wealth rather than the ballot, and to submit to the denial of their rights for the time being. He declared the colored people would be satisfied with nothing less than full manhood rights, regarding reduction of representation even only as a means to that end.

Parden Speaks.

The climax of the meeting was the dramatic portrayal of the trial and lynching of Ed. Johnson by Noah W. Parden, Esq., the colored lawyer who took up the case to the Supreme Court and had to leave Chattanooga in consequence. He declared Johnson was innocent and that all the reports of rape in the South were utterly false, being made to prejudice the North. His boy had been murdered by sons of the lynchers indicted.

During th morning and afternoon sessions the convention was addressed by several well-known men, among them Joseph Peaker of New Haven, Conn.; Dr. M. F. Wheatland, of Newport, R. I., and Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair, of Philadelphia, who brought the greetings of the Constitutional League, and Handy L. Duncan, of Haverhill, Mass. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—W. Monroe Trotter, of Boston.

Vice-President at Large—H. L. Jamieson, Newport, R. I.

First Vice-President—Joseph Peaker, New Haven, Conn.

Second Vice-President—J. F. Slaughter, Portsmouth., N. H.

Third Vice-President—Charles H. Seales, Boston.

Treasurer—Rev. Hiram Conway, Worcester, Mass.

Recording Secretary—Rev. A. W. Adams, Norwich, Conn.

Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Geo. Busby, Worcester, Mass.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. W. Swain, Worcester, Mass.

Assistant Corresponding Serretary—Miss Maud A. Trotter, Boston.

Statistician—W. D. Johnson, Boston.

Chaplain—Rev. Spearman, Lynn.

Sergeant at Arms—Dr. C. G. Steward, Boston.

Nearly 100 delegates were present from Newport and Providence, R. I.; Norwich, New Haven, Hartford and West Haven, Conn., and from all over Massachusetts, from Haverhill to Springfield.

A COOPER UNION.

New York City, Oct. 11, 1906.

Cooper Union was densely crowded this evening by some of the most distinguished people in the country. The occasion was the meeting of the Afro-American Council. Among the speakers were Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Hon. Geo. H. White, T. Thomas Fortune, J. Douglass Wetmore, J. C. Napier, of Memphis, Tenn., S. L. Corrothers and others. All of the speeches were good. Hon. Geo. H. White made a most eloquent speech. Mrs. Terrell received a great ovation, as did Rev. S. L. Corrothers.

It has been decided to establish headquarters of the Afro-American Council at Washington, with Dr. S. L. Jordan as secretary. The following officers were elected this afternoon:

Officers.

Bishop Alexander Walters, president, 28 Oak street, Jersey City, N. J.

J. C. Napier, 1st vice-president, Nashville, Tenn.

F. A. Chew, 2nd vice-president, Troy, New York.

Walter H. Stowers, 3rd vice-president, Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, 4th vice-president, Washington, D. C.

C. N. Seller, 5th vice-president, Iowa.

Mrs. R. J. Jeffrey, 6th vice-president, Rochester, New York.

W. H. Lewis, 7th vice-president, Boston, Massachusetts.

R. L. Smith, 8th vice-president, Texas.

W. S. Scarborough, 9th vice-president, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Cyrus Field Adams, recording secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. L. G. Jordan, corresponding secretary, 726 W. Walnut street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Wm. A. Sinclair, assistant secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

John W. Thompson, Treasurer, Rochester, N. Y.

Bishop Geo. W. Clinton, national organizer, Charlotte, N. C.

Rev. E. L. Gilliam, chaplain.

W. H. Stewart, Chairman Executive Committee.

T. Thomas Fortune, Chairman Central Committee.

Hon. Geo. H. White, Dr. John R. Francis, J. C. Napier, Emmett J. Scott, adn many others are attending the meeting of the Afro-American Council.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

For the Year Ending July 1 the Students Numbered 950.

Dr. F. W. Fairchild, acting president of Howard University since the resignation of President John Gordon, December 27 of last year, has submitted an annual report on the work of the institution to the Secretary of the Interior. The report is for the fiscal year closing July 1 last. The students, 950 in number, were from thirty-two states and territories and from Porto Rico, as well as from Africa, British Guiana, the British West Indies and Canada. Of these 126 were graduated.

The students were divided among the various departments as follows: Medical, 212; law, 112; theology, 92; arts and sciences, 62; teachers' college, 203; preparatory department, 2180 commercial department, 51.

The statement of the treasurer shows a total balance on hand June 30 last of $3,704.28. The amount received during the year was $138,504.76, and the amount disbursed was $139,469.28.

Rev. Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, who was elected president of the university to succeed Dr. Gordon, entered upon his new duties September 1 last.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The principal officers of the M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge of F. A. A. A. Y. Masons for the D. C. are M. W. Bro. Henry Cox, Grand Master; R. W. Bro. H. F. Frazer, Acting Grand Secretary; Ill. and Rev. W. A. L. Morton, N. Dist. Deputy for the D. C.

Senator W. P. Whyte, Gorman's successor, sees in the South the only hope of reviving true Democracy (keeping the nigger down).

Ill. Daniel H. Williams, 33d, of the Fire Department, is holding his own. He is the commander in chief of John G. Jones Consistory, 32d degree S. P. R. S., Valley of Washington, D. C.

Rev. Peter Lucas is among us busily engaged in the Lord's work. Rev. W. H. Shorter and family are now living with Brother Lucas.

Last week we ran across Ill. H. C. Scott, 33d degree, M. W. G. M. of the 19th street faction of Masions. Ill. Scott is not alarmed about the outcome.

Last Friday the first arrest in connection with the riot at Atlanta, Ga., was made when Walter Edmunds, a butcher, was placed in jail for killing Frank Smith, colored, a messenger.

The white people in California are having trouble with the Chinese. (Verily, the poor white people of the U. S.). They are having a hard time. First the yellow man on the Western coast and then the black man on the Southern coast. The trouble is, *God is repaying*. The white man of the U. S. got his land from the Indian and his money from the black man's labor (forced). Right here in the D. C. common Chinamen and Japanese are treated like white by white people. Ye these Chinamen and Japs are simply refined heathens. If the negro would only unite. Take the church and Freemasonry in the D. C. among us. It is a disgrace. I have reference to the lack unity. In N. Y. City Chinamen are instructed by refined young white women in Sunday school lessons, and after school they will be found in Mott street playing Fan Tan. There foreign gentlemen are doing the white people of the U. S. more harm than the black man.

The three grand masters of the D. C., viz.: M. W. G. M. W. H. Grimpshaw of the Va. Ave. Faction, Ill. H. C. Scott, 33d degree, of the 19th St. Faction, Hon. Henry Cox, G. Master of the Compack Faction. Brother Cox is a former member of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, hence we prefix he title of Honorable. These factions meet at Va. avenue and 5th street, S. E., 19th between L and M, N. W., and O and 4th, N. W. These three factions emanated from a difference of opinion which started in 1896 as to whether the Blue or Symbolic Dept. of Masonry shall control the higher degrees of Masonry. The matter has now reached the courts for settlement. In our opinion it should have been settled long ago. And it would, had it not been for certain Masonic cranks, whose conception of Masonry is limited, though they think they know it all. Masonry is to do good—not bad.

Lawyers from all over the world attended the 23rd conference of the International Law Association which met in Berlin, Germany, last week.

Newspapers are beginning to flourish in Italy. The first are the Evening Courier of Milan and the Tribune of Rome. They are equipped with American Hoe presses. They have a circulation of 220,000.

Prof. Ed. C. Pickering of Harvard Observatory proposes to establish an international observatory which will be placed on the most suitable spot on earth. His committee is composed of the most eminent astronomers of the world.

Uncle Sam, by money found in dead letters during the month of September, received $1,651.81.

The Humane Society made its report for September; a large number of cases were disposed of. This society should receive the aid of all humane people as there are lots of cases of cruelty to animals that are never brought to light right here in the D. C.

Corporation Counsel Thomas decides that puppies are not at the earliest moment of life subject to a pound fee.

Some people in this life labor under the impression that they have a hard time. Let them get down to the real thing and they will find a big difference. A heap see, and a few know.

Read The Bee.

Mrs. Hattie C. Johnson of 14th street, N. W., has recovered from an illness of three weeks' duration, much to the gratification of her friends.

Dame rumor says that our accomplished young soprano soloist, Miss Nettie Murray, has retired permanently from St. Luke's Church choir.

Dame rumor also says that the officials of the Shiloh Baptist Church are considering the expediency of calling the Rev. Mr. Waldron of Jacksonville, Fla., to assume the pastorate of this church.

The Frederick Douglass Relief Association is growing rapidly in public esteem and constantly increasing in membership.

Remember Friday, the 2nd of November, at Grand Army Hall.

The good people of Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 23rd Street, N. W., are preparing for a grand rally the first Sunday in November.

The Masonic Hall Building Association is contemplating large improvements to their new hall in 19th street in the dim future. Probably an additional story and extension of building.

Special attention is invited to the notice in another column of the Old Maids' Convention at Grand Army Hall Friday, November 2, 1906, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Luke's Church. The convention will convene at 8 o'clock sharp, remaining in session one hour. All who propose attending should be promptly on hand at that hour. The convention will be composed of well known young ladies embracing a score or more with a number of elder ladies "thrown in" to ensure an orderly meeting. After adjournment orchestral music will be furnished by the Metropolitan orchestra under the direction of Prof. Sampel Jones. In a subsequent issue, we shall be able to give the names of the ladies who propose to take an active part in this entertainment.

ACCUSED OF BRIBING NEGRO.

Second Arrest Made in Delaware Anti-Bribery Crusade.

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun)

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 5.—Joseph Steelman, an active Republican, who resides near Georgetown, was taken into custody today on the charge of having given a negro $1 to get registered. He was held in $2,500 bail for appearance at the present term of the Sussex County Court. This is the second case of the kind on the docket. They will be tried by the court direct instead of before a jury.

It is stated that other arrests will probably be made. The crusade is being conducted by the Non-Partisan Anti-Bribery League.

GIVEN A CHANCE.

From the Nashville Clarion.

Addie McKissack, the 13-year-old girl convicted in the criminal court of larceny for stealing $22 and given three years in the state prison by a jury, will not serve the term. Instead of passing sentence to the child, Judge W. M. Hart suspended sentence and turned the child over to Rev. Gilbert B. Taylor, superintendent of the Colored Industrial School.

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READ THE BEE.

WOMAN ASTRONOMER

MRS. FLEMING HAS DISCOVERED SIX OUT OF NINE NEW STARS.

Is Curator of the Astro-Photographic Library of Harvard Observatory and Has Achieved a National Reputation.

Boston.—Since the days of Caroline Herschel and Maria Mitchell, no woman has played so important a part in the astronomical world as Williamina Paton Fleming, a native of Dundee, Scotland, but by naturalization and adoption an American citizen.

Although it is a generally accepted fact that within the last 25 years women have done important work in scientific fields of labor, very few people know, perhaps, that they are now doing work, not only in the line of research, but also as discoverers.

To this class Mrs. Fleming belongs more properly, as she discovered six of the nine new stars during the last 15 years.

In the Harvard college observatory, which stands foremost in certain lines of work, and whose influence is felt all over Europe, 17 of the 40 assistants employed are women, among them Williamina Paton Fleming holds the position of curator of the famous astro-photgraphic library of the observatory.

This position is as unique as the library itself, for in the 250 years of Harvard's history no other woman has ever received an official appointment from the university corporation.

The Harvard library is the only one

MRS. W. P. FLEMING.
(Woman Who Plays an Important Part in the Astronomical World.)

of its kind in the world. Here Mrs. Fleming has the entire charge of over 200,000 plates, all of which she examines and discusses with her assistants. These plates are the complete record of the sky for every year since 1890, and partial records of the year 1886.

In the course of examining these plates Mrs. Fleming has discovered a large number of variables and confirmed the discovery of several new stars. By her zeal and skill the number of known stars whose spectrum is of the third type has been increased from 1,000 to 3,000, while the rare class of fifth type stars has been raised from 16 to 57.

Mrs. Fleming has also discovered over 200 new, valuable stars, by means of the bright hydrogen lines in their specters, and has been able to prove their variability in each case from the photographic charts of the same regions.

In 1890 she announced, from its spectrum, that a certain star in the constellation of Cygnus was variable, and (among other achievements) has the distinguished honor of being the first discoverer of the planetary nebulae, by means of photography.

A number of new stars have been discovered during the last 15 years, and six of them are Mrs. Fleming's discoveries—Nova Persii, No. 1; Nova Normae, Nova Carinae, Nova Centauri, Nova Sagittaru and Nova Aquilae—a brilliant record. Beside all of her routine work, this remarkable woman finds time to edit the Annals of the Observatory, to contribute articles to various astronomical journals, and to do computation of mountain heights for the Appalachian club.

It is interesting to know that the strain of intellectual and scientific pursuits has not destroyed that other side—the purely feminine side—of her life.

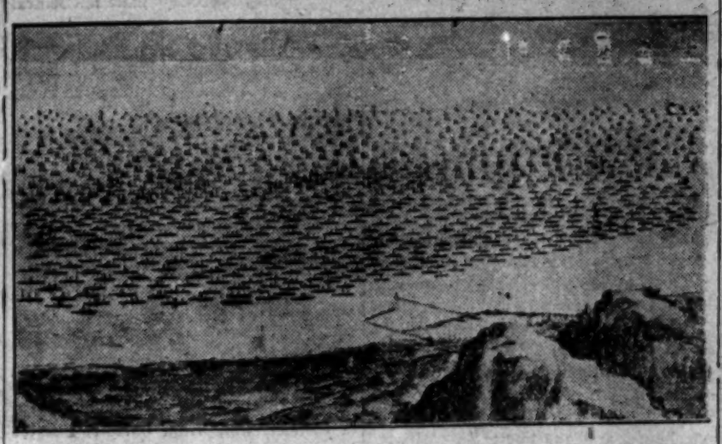
"Ah! I don't mind housework, and I can cook as good a little dinner as half of the women installed in our kitchens. I'm never scared if the maid is sulky or threatens to give notice."

This is something of a surprise from a woman who has written of woman: "While we cannot maintain that in everything she is man's equal, yet in many fields of work her patience, perseverance and methods make her his superior."

When she was first made "Fellow" of a certain scientific society, the clerk was greatly embarassed in filling out the certificate and laboriously rubbing out the word "Fellow," and substituting "member" in its place. This, however, was corrected by the person in authority and now Williamina Paton Fleming, fellow of so and so, no longer looks curious.

Certainly the "modern woman" in science has found an honorable as well as conspicuous place among the world of scientists and astronomers in the person of Williamina Fleming, writer and discoverer.

Fleet Which the Sea Swallows Yearly



At the news of some terrible shipwreck in which hundreds are drowned—like the recent wreck of the Sirio—the whole world stands aghast, lamenting the loss of so many human lives in a single accident. In fact, such catastrophes as attract public attention are happily rare. Others less striking happen, however, from day to day. The above cut, from "L'Illustration," suggests in a pictorial way what a navy the sea devours in a year. Statistics of maritime losses and accidents published by the Bureau Veritas (the French Lloyds) show that in 1905 389 steamships and 649 sailing vessels, a total of 1,038, were lost. So each day "blind ocean" swallows on an average three ships, a barge, a schooner and a steamer.

AMERICA THE OLDEST

NEW WORLD IN REALITY MOST ANCIENT OF EARTH.

Scientists So Conclude After Finding Skull of Broad-Faced Ox in Alaska—Precursor of the Buffalo.

Seattle, Wash.—From the discovery in the valley of the Yukon of the giant skull of a broad-faced ox, known to science as 'Bos Latifrons," the geologists and others versed in the mystic lore of the time when the old earth was in her baby days read the startling fact that the western hemisphere should be termed the "old country" and that Mother Asia after all is much the junior of the American continent. E. S. Strait, of Dawson, has sent the skull of the prehistoric monster to the Alaska club, of Seattle. Secretary Sheffield proudly shows it to all comers as one of the treasures of the club.

The skull of the great creature was dug out of a gold mine on one of the creeks entering the Klondike near Dawson. From tip to tip the horns measure 36 inches. The skull is supposed to have been pushed about together with rock and gold nuggets by the action of the glaciers of the past. Scientists claim that the Bos Latifrons is the precursor of the great American buffalo. They also state that there is reason to believe that the western half of the world knew nothing whatever of the horse and camel and that these were products of a later age and long following the time when humanity and animal life throve on this continent.

Prof. E. S. Meany, of the University of Washington, examined the skull with great interest. He said, regarding it:

"The foesil skull sent to the Alaska club by E. S. Strait is undoubtedly a specimen of the broad-faced ox. A few years ago a similar specimen was found underground on claim 18 above, on Bonanza creek, near Dawson, and was presented to the University of Washington by Judge Arthur E. Griffin, of Seattle.

"The same creature formed part of the life in Oregon during past geologic ages. The greatest authority on such things in this region is the venerable Thomas Condon, professor of geology at the University of Oregon. In his valuable book called "The Two Islands" is found this paragraph about Bos Latifrons:

"'The precursor of the buffalo in Oregon was this broad-faced ox. His horns were longer and stouter and his bony forehead was wider than that of the buffalo, measuring 19 inches across the line of the eyes. His skull was not only very wide, but unusually thick, being two and a half inches in midforehead.'

"The book contains the picture of a skull that was found five or six miles east of the Dallas, Ore.

"Elsewhere in the book Prof. Condon speaks of the probable age of this creature as follows:

"'The field intended by the term surface beds includes all slight depressions of the surface producing ponds with sediment enough to preserve bones and teeth washed into them, and also swamps and bogs into which large mammals often sink to their death, leaving their bones to such preserving agencies as might occur there. And inasmuch as the latest great surface-leveling agency of the north temperate zone was that of the glacial ice, most of these surface depressions would date from glacial times, and would, therefore, be properly designated as Pleistocene. Furthermore, up to the glacial period the horse and the camel were abundant here, and the question of their continuance in Oregon through glacial times is still in doubt, so that our group of surface sediments must provide the settling testimony on this question.

"'If the bogs, swamps and minor surface depressions furnish no horse or camel bones, then must it be accepted that the glacial cold drove these mammals away or destroyed them. It is plain that the mammoth elephant got him a coat of fur and lived through the cold spell of the times. The fossils of this group of surface beds, such as the mastodon, the mammoth, the broad-faced ox and myloden, though deeply interesting, bring added historical attraction from the fact that a large part of their geological period overlaps that of prehistoric man.'

"While it must be largely a matter of conjecture even with the most skilled geologists, it is interesting to note that Frederick A. Lucas, of the Smithsonian Institution, published in McClure's Magazine for October, 1900, an article on the "Ancestry of the Horse.' Illustrating the article was a diagram giving the times of geologic ages as computed by Henry F. Osborn, the paleontologist of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York. In that diagram the Pleistocene which Prof. Condon gives as the age of the broad-faced ox, is put down as extending from about the 500,000 years of the Upper Miocene to the present time.

'Such specimens as this new arrival at the Alaska club start interesting trains of thought. It is only necessary here to suggest one. The so-called new world of America is in reality a very old world, and it may be that it is the oldest land on earth. The ancient inhabitants of America were strangers to the modern horse, camel and ox. These creatures were evolved on the eastern hemisphere and were brought to the western hemisphere since its discovery by Columbus. Yet geology discloses the indisputable evidence that the progenitors of these useful creatures did exist here in the past.

MINISTRY LOSING GROUND.

Dr. English, of Connecticut, Gives Reason for the Decrease.

Hartford, Conn. - A circular was sent recently by Rev. W. F. English, of East Windsor, Conn., to about 50 Congregational college and seminary presidents, and pastors who were thought to be conversant with the situation concerning candidates for the ministry, and the deductions from their replies are printed in the Hartford Seminary Record. Dr. English says:

"During the past ten years, in every other trade and occupation salaries and wages have enjoyed substantial increase; but during this period the salaries of Congregational ministers have been actually decreased ten per cent., although the wealth of the country has increased enormously and the cost of living has greatly advanced.

The sources of ministerial supply in New England are rapidly drying up, and of the diminishing number of candidates for the ministry a larger proportion are coming from the west and south, while especially in the west the pastors supplying the smaller churches are being drawn by necessity from other denominations. Bible training schools, etc., many of them, if not most, having little or no adequate training or preparation for their work.

"One reason for the present scarcity of ministers is the loss of prestige and influence of the profession. The number of professions and occupations furnishing openings for educated men have been multiplied, and the printed word is commanding ever increasing advantages in its competition with uttered speech."

UNIQUE PICTURE IS LOCATED.

Painting by Trousett of Early California Life Is Discovered.

Reno, Nev.—A picture which depicts a bit of early California history, painted by the noted artist Trousett, and in which is bound up an interesting episode in the life of that artist, has recently been located in Golconda, Nev., by John Maguire, of Salt Lake City.

The painting shows the first mass ever celebrated in California. It discloses Padre Juinpero Serra under the historic oak tree at Monterey, surrounded by his officers and curious Indians, while beneath a canopy the priests are seen performing their holy offices.

The picture was found by Maguire hanging on the wall of a little hotel. The owner, Louis Dutertre, won the picture at a raffle held 30 years ago when the artist in San Francisco was reduced in circumstances. Father Montgomery and other noted Catholic clergymen in that city were unsuccessful purchasers of tickets. The painting is being shipped to James A. Murray, of Monterey.

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FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

PLAYS TUNE ON A BARREL.

Massachusetts Man Has a String Instrument That Is a Wonder.

Malden, Mass.—Out of a sugar barrel Frederick S. Hall, of Malden, has constructed a unique musical instrument, supposed to be a distant relative to the 'cello, and on the one string of the contrivance the performer plays arias and selections from famous operas.

Hall got the idea for the barrel 'cello one day when he heard the hollow sound made by some small boys pounding on a large hogshead. He believed that the hollow cavity of a good, stout oaken barrel would produce a good sounding-board for a vibrating string.

Procuring a 'cello string, Hall rigged it on the side of a barrel and then began his experiments. After several weeks' work he has perfected an instrument that gives a surprisingly mellow tone.

Friends of the musician have been calling at his studio by the score for the past few days to hear the new musical instrument. Hall has received a large offer for the instrument from a circus performer, but he refused to part with it.

Hall is well known in local musical circles. He is the composer of several tuneful songs and marches.

BANKER BUYS WAITER A RANCH.

David H. Moffat Will Install Old Friend in Home Near Him.

Denver, Col.—David H. Moffat, millionaire banker and railroad builder of Colorado, who boasts as his friend Thomas Gay, head waiter of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, desires his friend to live near him, and as the first step in that direction has purchased a ranch of 158 acres in Routt county, near Steamboat Springs, which he is having put in shape before presenting it to Gay. Mr. Moffat bought the ranch for $4,800. He will spend a goodly portion of his time on the ranch with his old friend. The friendship of the two men has interfered with Moffat's business several times, but when a man objected to the waiter the banker wanted nothing to do with him. Once a Denver man took an eastern capitalist to Mr. Moffat's room in the hotel to talk over a business deal involving $250,000. They found Moffat playing poker with the waiter. They were introduced to him as they would have been to any other guest and the deal fell through on account of the attitude of the eastern man when a waiter was introduced to him as a social equal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS GROW.

Foreign Trade on Sound Basis and Collections Are Large.

City of Mexico.—During the fiscal year ended June 30 the total exportations of the country amounted to $271,138,809, against $208,520,451 in the preceding fiscal year, a gain of $62,618,357. Imports amounted to $220,651,974, against $178,204,962, an increase of $42,446,112. Nearly $50,000,000 in coined silver was exported and some $38,178,000 new gold was imported in the readjustment of the currency. Exports of merchandise in the fiscal year increased by $2,741,919. The foreign trade of the country is on a sound basis and the customs collections large.

During the fiscal year the United States took of Mexican exports $186,010,052; Great Britain, $47,272,873; Germany, $20,523,156; France, $8,010,279.

Mexico imported from the United States to the amount of $145,600,313; from Germany, $20,814,557; from Great Britain, $20,344,648; from France, $16,383,255. All sums are in Mexican standard currency, the unit being one-half of the American dollar gold.

STAYED IN JAIL BY CHOICE.

"Eddie" Mullin Declined to Accept Fredom and Died in Prison.

Cleveland, O.—"Eddie" Mullin, who for 29 years refused to leave the Cuyahoga county jail, died at the city hospital. He was about 65 years of age.

Mullin was a familiar figure about the county prison. He was picked up by a policeman one day in the fall of 1877 wandering aimlessly about. He was talking to himself about ships and Egypt. He was taken to the county jail to await an investigation as to his sanity. He was not violent and the probate court did not investigate his case. Hugh Buckley, member of the board of public safety, was then sheriff, and he ordered the release of Mullin. The prison doors swung open and Mullin was told that he was free.

"I don't want to be free. Please let we stay here. This is the best place I have found since I left the ship—the good ship Alice," wailed Mullin with tears in his eyes.

Mullin's manner touched the sheriff, and he said he could stay around the jail until he found a place to work. Mullin liked the jail so well that he did not try to get a job.

Paris Widows Remarry Soon.

Paris.—Statistics published here show that the widows of Paris marry again more readily than the widowers. In three years, 2,270 men who became widowers 148 married again within 12 months. Six hundred and twenty-eight more consiled themselves after 13 months, and at the end of the three years 2,233 had remarried, leaving only 37 single. The widows of the last three years made even shorter work of their widowhood, for out of 1,907 of them, 1,904 had married within 18 months.

LEPROSY HEREDITARY

CONSUL PLUMACHER MAKES REPORT ON DREAD DISASTER.

Says Malady Is Not Contagious and Thinks It Curable—Results of Exhaustive Study by Representative in Venezuela.

Washington.—After displaying rare heroism by the devotion of a lifetime to a study of leprosy, Eugene K. Plumacher, American consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has decided that the dread malady is not contagious, but is hereditary to a degree not reached in any other disease. He has made an exhaustive report to the state department telling of his personal attendance upon lepers afflicted in the most revolting form. His report indicates that leprosy is curable, but that there is little hope in Venezuela or other Latin-American leper colonies, where nutritious foods and proper drugs rarely are provided.

Dr. Plumacher was appointed to Maracaibo in 1878, where in jointure with his duties as consul he constantly observed leper cases and their treatment and where he experimented in no small way. In this he has had the benefit of correspondence with the most advanced scientists of the United States and Europe and it was through his efforts that the tua tua plant, used in treating the disease, is now planted in all countries which have leper stations.

At the request of these scientists Dr. Plumacher took a large number of photographs of lepers, personally removing the bandages of the afflicted in order that the best results might be attained. It was prophesied that he would contract the disease, but this did not happen. He was allowed to visit secretly many lepers in Maracaibo, concealed by their families to avoid being sent in perpetual banishment to the island.

Using a secret midicine, which he obtained through Dr. S. C. Bothwell, now marshal of the supreme court of Porto Rico, he experimented with it on these private cases. The medicine was expensive, but the board of directors of the leper colony allowed him a small sum to prepare the medicine and ten lepers were given into his special charge. These cases embraced both classes of the disease, the dry class, where extremities become calcinized so that fingers and toes may be broken off without pain to the patients, and the other class, known as the wet or soft leprosy, where every part becomes putrified and rots away, leaving at last nothing but a trunk of a human being.

The money given Dr. Plumacher lasted about two months, after which he carried the cases eight months at his own expense. His reports point out that the treatment produced good results, but that the lack of proper food made absolute cure impossible.

Dr. Plumacher says in his report that as he was successful and full of hope for continued good results, he concluded he would rather drop the society of his friends of the leper colony than to abandon the lepers.

Though he observed minute care to avoid any danger from contagion, he suffered a most horrifying experience in attending one of his patients, a boy at the leprosy institution, and a few days after the incident small sores appeared in his hands, but after some months these dried up, although discolored marks remined.

From his observations of the ten cases in his care, the consul concluded that without plenty of nutritious food to build up the system of the afflicted there will never be good results from the treatment of the lepers at Maracaibo.

The report gives statistics showing the alarming number of lepers in the republics of Colombia and Venezuela.

FOR WAR ON WILD-CAT MINING

Convention to Be Held at Denver Will Seek to Kill Frauds.

Denver, Col.—Definite action for the protection of investors in mining enterprises will be taken by the American mining congress, which will open in Denver October 16. A bill providing for the punishment of all mining fakirs and promoters of illegitimate mining enterprises will be drafted and the measure will be submitted to the legislatures of the various states interested. The measure will likely be modeled after that of the California law which in broad terms makes it a felony to use wrongful representations about mining properties.

By furnishing protection against mining frauds, it is hoped to turn investment into successful channels by which the mineral production may be largely increased and the investor find profit instead of loss.

Steps will also be taken to create mine drainage districts and for the establishment of a department of mines and mining as a separate executive department of the national government.

No Matinee for Schoolgirls.

Cleveland, O.—The board of education proposes to inaugurate two sessions daily at the high school to keep the girls away from the theaters. The school board does not approve of the matinee. "The theory that the half day sessoin gives pupils a clear afternoon for study does not work out that way," said Member S. P. Orth. "Many boys spend the afternoon at athletics and the girls attend social functions or the matinee.

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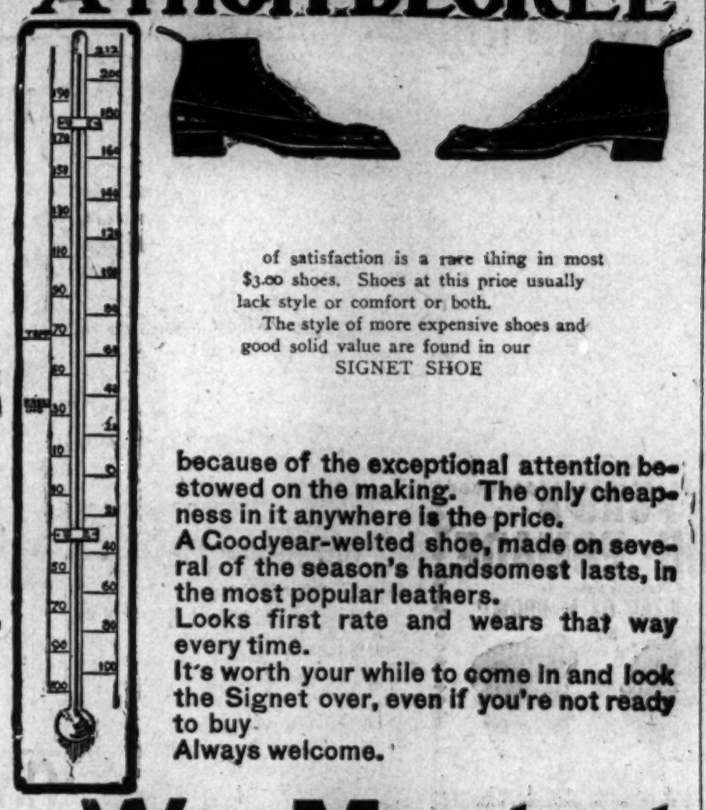

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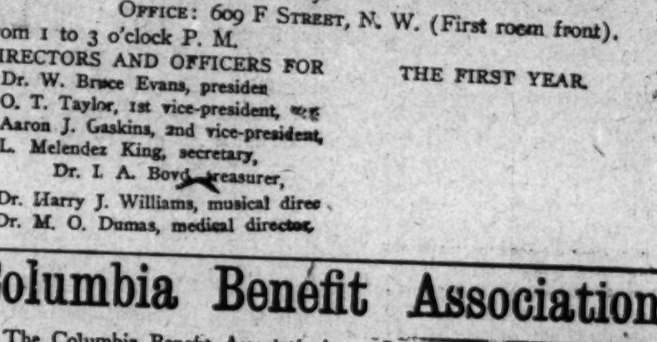

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LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

No. 26,479, Equity Doc. 58.

Rebecca S. Nichols versus John Harrison Nichols, et al.

The object of this suit is to have partition, by sale, of lots seven (7) and eight (8), in the subdivision of John Henry Nichols' land at Brightwood, District of Columbia, being a part of a tract of land called Peters' Mill Seat, said property being bounded on the 14th Street Road, and the land belonging to A. White and that of Dr. Charles Stone, said lots being more fully and accurately described in the plat of the aforesaid subdivision by B. D. Carpenter, surveyor, dated July 13, A. D., 1892; and the said subdivision being further described as the tract of land conveyed by deed dated August 31st, A. D., 1892, by Walter M. Moreland, et al., to John H. Nichols, said deed being fully recorded in Liber 1803 at folio 88, of the Land Records of the District of Columbia.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 18th day of September, 1906, ordered that the defendants, John Harrison Nichols, Catherine Nichols, Howard E. Nichols, Nellie Nichols, Clarence H. Nichols, Adelaide Nichols, Effie J. Curry, ——— Curry, Lulu R. Fernandez and Mary Nichols cause their cause their appearance to be entered herein ~~on or~~ before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in the case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter, and The Washington Bee before said day.

Harry M. Clabaugh, Chief Justice

True Copy. Test:

J. R. Young, Clerk.

G. J. Latimer, Assistant Clerk.

ON TO WASHINGTON TO THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., 1906.

Dear Brethren,

Greeting—I take the liberty to greet you to call your attention to the approaching Annual Session of the National Negro Baptist Evangelical Convention of America, to be held October 23 to 28, 1906, at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Rev. P. W. Drew, D.D., Ph.D., pastor.

1. We anticipate a large gathering of the Brotherhood with happy greetings from every State in the Union, by some of the best brain,, the best speakers, the best workers of the race from a religious and educational standpoint.

2. Because the convention was organized and received its first welcome in Washington, the Capital of the Nation, from the American greatest President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and we always like to visit the place that gave us birth.

3. This convention was founded by the call of Dr. Drew, one of the greatest colored evangelists of the age, who is the founder and pastor of the great Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, and who had on foot a project to build one of the largest negro churches in the United States, with a seating capacity of 3,000 people. He has raised and banked nearly $3,000 towards its erection. His present church membership is 2,000.

4. A few of the great pulpit orators that will be heard are Rev. Geo. E. Morris, D.D., President of the Baptist Convention of the State of New Jersey; educational sermon, Rev. A. M. Lewis, D.D., pastor of the great Metropolitan Baptist Church, of Pensa.; doctrinal, Rev. W. M. Davenport, President of Eastern Shore College, Va.; temperance, Rev. Wm. Perry, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Church, of N. J.; missionary, Rev. W. W. Wines, Jr., of Va.; Introductory sermon; Addresses by Senator S. G. Newsome, of N. C.; Hon. Giles B. Jackson, of Virginia, Director-General of Negro Exhibit; and Rev. R. B. Robinson, D.D., President of Negro Christian Congress of America.

5. Therefore we appeal to all Christian workers and extend a cordial invitation to them to come and join the Convention and help save the world for Christ by sending missionaries to Africa. Send your contribution to Rev. Solomon Pollard, Treasurer of the Foreign Mission. All churches and societies are requested to elect delegates. Board and lodging will be furnished free to delegates only.

Don't forget the Watch-word, $5,000 United Grand Rally. Sunday, October 21 and 28. For information call or address, Simon P. W. Drew, President, 2014 8th street, N. W., Washington. E. N. McNaniels, Corresponding Secretary.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Te Afro-American Council will meet in New York city October 9, 10, and 11 of next month. It wil be one of the largest gatherings of representative colored men that has ever assembled in this country. The meeting will be held in St. Mark's M. E. Church, 53d street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Everybody should attend.

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THE CONVENTION WILL BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M. SHARP, LASTING ONE HOUR, AFTER WHICH MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE METROPOLITAN ORCHESTRA, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. SAMUEL JONES.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GENERAL ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

DEDICATE BABE TO LABOR.

Chicago Parents Think This Best Way to Make Him Unselfish.

Chicago.—Lee Gessner Creel, the 19-months-old son of H. H. Creel, has been dedicated to the cause of labor with solemn ceremony.

The dedication took place at St. James' Methodist church with the Allied Printing Trades Council as a sort of collective godfather. Trades unionists filled the pews and the Rev. D. C. Millner officiated as the representative of the church and labor, while E. R. Wright, president of Typographical Union No. 16, assisted and the Rev. William A. Quayle, pastor of the church made the address of welcome. L. P. Strauble, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, accepted the child on behalf of labor as a future champion of the cause.

Creel and his wife both expressed their desire that the boy shall become an unselfish man, giving his life to others. They declared that in their opinion organized labor was the cause which realized the best ideals of help to humanity.

The dedicating of the child, they said, was merely the expression of a desire which all true mothers and fathers must feel in regard to their children. The idea came to Creel because of his many years' connection with labor organizations and publications.

May MacDowell, Eva Marshall Shouts and Jane Addams, all sociological workers, were present.

COFFEE TRUST IN BRAZIL.

Price of South American Product to Be Increased.

New York.—The financing of Brazil's coffee valorization plan has been arranged. Bankers and merchants, internationally known and all identified with the coffe trade, will advance the money needed—about $20,000,000. The bankers and merchants are located in New York, London, Havre and Hamburg.

The object of the coffee valorization plan is to maintain coffee at a remunerative price to the grower by establishing a minimum quotation at which it is to be upheld by purchases of coffee on account of the three states of Brazil—Sao Paulo, Rio and Minas. Interest on the loans made is guaranteed and paid by a tax on every bag of coffee shipped.

The three contracting states bind themselves to maintain in the native markets a minimum price of 32 to 35 milreis per bag of 60 kilos for the first year. This price is to be gradually raised after the first year to a maximum of 40 milreis.

The contracting states bind themselves to restrict or discourage by discriminating taxation the exportation of coffee of inferior grades and they further bind themselves to pass laws preventing the extension of coffee acreage.

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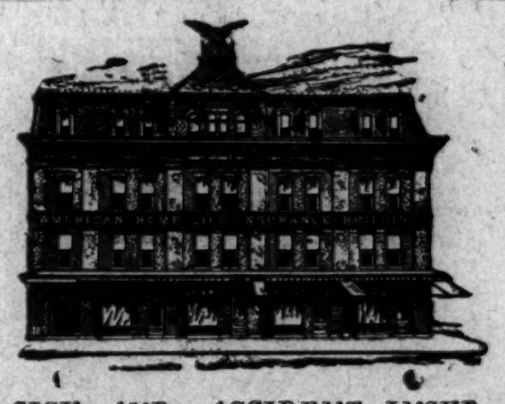

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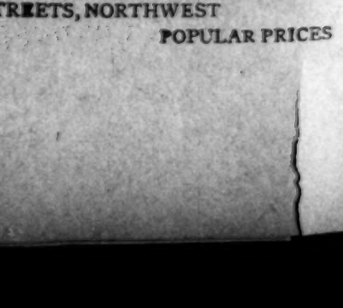

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